Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper ** London, Tuesday, July 23, 1996 No. 35,270

TODAY: STYLE Bare Back Is Back, Page 9

Needing a Transplant, Japanese Must Leave

No Vital Organs Available in Land Where Death Is a Stopped Heart

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Hirofumi Kiuchi's heart was failing him and so, he felt, was his country. With his life slipping away at age 23, his only hope was a heart transplant, an operation that is essentially banned in Japan.

So Mr. Kiuchi, frail and near death, boarded a plane for Los Angeles. For almost 10 hours he sat strapped in an airline seat tethered to oxygen, an electrocardiograph and intravenous medicine, tended by three doctors.

Four days later, on July 26, 1993, the heart of a young American victim of a traffic accident was sewn into Mr. Kiuchi's chest at the UCLA Medical Center.

Within a week, Mr. Kiuchi walked out into the California sunshine, grateful for his life and bitter at the country that, he believed, would have denied it to him.

"I feel that I was supposed to be killed by Japan, by the Japanese government, Japanese tradition, Japanese culture," Mr. Kiuchi said. "If I stayed there, I would have died. I know this. And I know that I am only alive because of the United States."

The single heart transplant in Japan was carried out in 1968 and the surgeon who performed the operation was charged with murdering the brain-dead donor. Citing tradition, culture and religious concerns, Japan has rejected medical advances that have given thousands of critically ill people around the world a second chance at life.

In Japan, the age-old definition of death — a stopped heart — is still used, making heart, liver and most lung transplants impossible. Japanese lawmakers have refused to enact legislation declaring people legally dead when their brain ceases to function. So, while there is no specific law that makes such transplants illegal, doctors do not perform them because they could be arrested for taking a heart or liver from a brain-dead patient.

Not all transplants are banned in Japan. Cornea, kidney and bone-marrow transplants are allowed because they do not require a brain-dead donor. But there are few donors because of the Japanese belief that bodies must remain intact for the trip to the afterlife.

Fifteen years ago, the United States resolved the issue when a presidential commission, state courts and others reached a clear consensus that brain death signaled the end of human life. In Japan, such public discussion has not yet begun.

The de facto ban on these vital organ transplants exposes a broader problem facing Japan: How to balance modern technology with traditional beliefs. As transplant advocates urge Japan to embrace medical advances, traditionalists argue that thousands of years of Japanese culture are more powerful than surgeons and that people must accept the life, and the death, that God and

See TRANSPLANT, Page 8

Bumpy Road for Europe In Drive to Unsnarl Traffic

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

ANTWERP, Belgium — Robin Earith pauses for a morning coffee to the din of traffic plying one of Europe's busier highways.

It is a rarity when the British hauler can cruise through Antwerp's 12-kilometer (8-mile) ring road at 100 kilometers an hour. Normal rush hours, however, fill him with dread, for the artery is one he cannot avoid as he hauls lamb, pork and beef from Belgium and the Netherlands to markets in Germany and Italy.

"Antwerp's the worst," Mr. Earith said. "It's nothing to take an hour and a half to go around there. And the wheel ruts they have there are shocking."

From the ring roads around London and Paris to the main arteries of the Netherlands and Germany's heavily industrialized Ruhr, the story is increasingly familiar.

The unstoppable growth of traffic in Europe — up nearly a third from 1985 to 1992 — is saturating highways, leaving commuters fuming and forcing industry to scramble to maintain "just-in-time" goods deliveries.

The possibility of building new roads to carry the load is rapidly diminishing, however, because of tight government budgets and mounting public opposition to vehicle noise and pollution.

"Without a change in attitudes in the next decade," said Neil Kinnock, the European Union transport commissioner, "we risk total gridlock at peak periods in major cities, urban approaches and along sections of motorway that are already heavily congested."

But Mr. Kinnock's solution — imposing hefty new charges on drivers using busy roads at peak times, while boosting investment in rail and public transport — has provoked a howl of protest from automakers and truckers. European motorists already pay some of the world's highest vehicle and fuel taxes, they noted, while rail and public transport simply lack the convenience and capacity of private transport.

The Kinnock approach "will increase freight transport costs, reduce the competitiveness of European industry and raise unemployment," said the Association of European Automakers.

However much they disagree about remedies, few dispute the magnitude of Europe's transportation woes.

Britain's chief business lobby, the Confederation of British Industry, estimated that road congestion alone wastes up to 20 billion pounds ($31 billion) a year in lost time and fuel, nearly 3 percent of the nation's entire economic output.

For the entire 15-nation Union, the European Commission estimated congestion costs 120 billion European Currency Units ($150 billion) a year.

The trend reflects a simple fact seen in every country around the globe: Economic growth and prosperity encourage

See TRAFFIC, Page 8

THE ATLANTA OLYMPICS

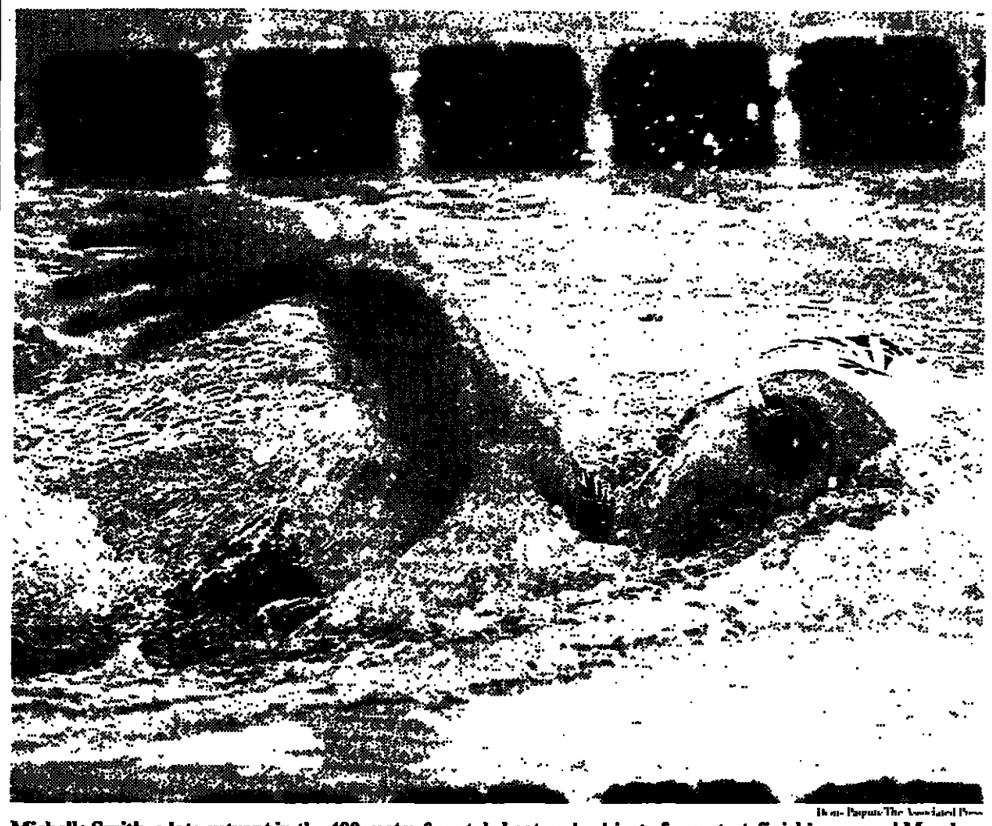

Photo: Pasquale/The Associated Press

Michelle Smith, a late entrant in the 400-meter freestyle heat and subject of a protest, finishing second Monday.

Top American Swimmer Edged Out

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Janet Evans, the world-record holder in the 400 meters freestyle, was left in tears after failing to qualify for the final Monday as swimming became roiled in a controversy over fair play and possible drug use, the suspicion of which now pervades the sport like the smell of chlorine.

At the core of the controversy is Michelle Smith, who became the first Irish woman to win an Olympic gold medal when she won the 400-meter individual medley on Saturday. With Smith in the field, Evans, who carried the torch for the U.S. team at the opening ceremonies, finished ninth in heats on Monday morning. Only the top eight swimmers advanced to the final.

The results were overshadowed by a number of questions. Should Smith have been in the event after failing to enter by the cut-off date? Was Evans, 24, simply too slow, or was she unfairly deprived of a chance to win a fifth gold medal? In the wake of doping scandals, can any competitor make considerable improvements in their performances without the suspicion of drug use?

Smith, 26, who has never failed a drug test drew the attention of American swimming officials after July 6, when she swam the fastest 400 freestyle in two years, 4 minutes, 8.86 seconds, at an age-group meet at a swim camp in Florida. The time was nearly 18 seconds better than the Irish record, 4:26.18, she set last year.

The last day to enter Olympic swimming races was July 5. Smith's unexpected 400-freestyle performance came a day later. She was granted a wild-card entry by the International Olympic Committee, which has said it wants the best athletes to compete.

Before the Olympics, the United States protested, along with Germany and the Netherlands. Swimming's world governing body ruled that Smith should not be allowed to compete in the 400 freestyle but the IOC overruled it.

An American protest was heard Monday and was disallowed. Smith swum and Evans was knocked out.

More swimming, Page 19

Universal U.S. Pastime

■ It felt a bit old-fashioned as the two baseball teams played under Olympic rules. There was no blaring giant TV screen and no spinning advertising boards. As players hit homers of Mickey Mantle-length, made diving catches in deep center and perfect off-balance throws to first, the American crowd would forget all its troubles and let out a whoop. Here was the American national pastime played by Cuba and Japan and it was pretty good. Ian Thomsen reports. (Page 19)

A Hijacking — by Athletes

■ Athletes infuriated by transport glitches at the Atlanta Olympics hijacked a bus Monday to get to their venue. The British women's eight and members of the Polish and Ukrainian crews stopped a bus heading for the hockey venue after blocking its route out of the village.

"We stood in the middle of the road and stopped all the buses going through in order to commandeer the first bus that came along," said Alison Gill, stroke of the British crew. (Page 19)

Japan Shocks Brazil, 1-0

■ Brazil, the four-time World Cup soccer champions, suffered a shocking 1-0 defeat Sunday at the hands of Japan and a massive setback to its hopes of winning its first Olympic soccer title.

Yoshikatsu Kawaguchi, the Japanese goalkeeper, made a series of fine saves and Teruyoshi Ito scored the decisive goal in the 72d minute after a mix-up in the Brazilian defense.

The Brazilian women, however, had cause to celebrate. (Page 19)

More Bodies And Pieces Of Fuselage Are Found

But 'Black Boxes' From TWA Flight 800 Elude Navy Search

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EAST MORICHES, New York — More bodies and several parts of the fuselage of TWA Flight 800 were discovered Monday as search teams made a major breakthrough in their hunt for debris from the air disaster that killed 230 people last week.

Searchers pulled four bodies from the Atlantic Ocean about 12 miles (19 kilometers) off Long Island, New York, taking the number of bodies recovered to 105. Only 55 have been identified.

"I would characterize this as a major find because we are getting significant parts of the fuselage," said Robert Francis, the vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board.

At a memorial service for victims at Smith Point Beach, New York, Governor George Pataki told mourners that the pieces of aircraft also contained several bodies.

The painstaking search for clues. • A small bomb is found at Chicago's O'Hare Airport. Page 8.

Mr. Pataki said he had been informed of the discovery by James Kallstrom, the FBI assistant director in charge of the investigation. He said the wreckage had not yet been raised from the sea. The water is about 140 feet (45 meters) deep at the crash site.

But Mr. Pataki said divers had not recovered the plane's "black box" voice and flight data recorders from the Paris-bound flight, which abruptly fell from 13,700 feet in a ball of flames 12 minutes and 10 seconds after taking off from John F. Kennedy International Airport on Wednesday night.

"They've been trying to map the entire site," Mr. Pataki said, "and at about 1 P.M divers went down and shortly thereafter confirmed this was a large piece of fuselage with bodies inside."

A large chunk of wreckage could provide clues as to what downed the jet. Mr. Kallstrom said Sunday that every delay gave any terrorist who might be responsible extra time to avoid capture.

"The reality is, I need this forensics evidence," he said. "Because if I do have a terrorist here — I'm not saying I do, but if I do — it's another day's head start that this individual has to do whatever he's doing to cover his tracks."

The search for wreckage and the flight recorders had been halted for the night Sunday, but the navy resumed its search Monday in improved ocean conditions, with waves around 2 feet high and moderate wind. The Coast Guard continued collecting debris on the surface near the crash site.

The Coast Guard also added three more aircraft to search for bodies near where one body was recovered Sunday. By the end of Monday, the Coast Guard said it would have scoured a total of 17,500 nautical miles.

But searchers have been unable to detect a sonar signal from the plane's flight recorders, raising the disturbing possibility that they were either destroyed in the explosion or buried in sand and rubble that will make them difficult to locate and recover.

"It is unusual that we don't receive some sort of pinger signal, reception," said Al Dickinson, the transportation safety board's investigator in charge. "We are concerned, but we're not abandoning the effort by any means."

The cockpit voice recorder could contain sounds that might indicate an explosion or expressions of concern by the crew, and the flight data recorder could document the plane's last movements and any internal pressure changes that could indicate a bomb or cabin decompression.

Mr. Kallstrom said there were three possibilities for what caused the explosion: a bomb was placed on the

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AGENDA

Millions Fight Floods in China

China has thrown millions of troops into the battle against flooding in south and central China that has killed more than 850 people and left millions homeless or stranded.

Officials warned that the worst may be yet to come. "The new week brings the start of a 20-day period that is thought by experts to be the country's most dangerous in terms of floods," the China Daily said.

The flooding has affected nearly 19 million people in 12 cities and 56 counties of Hunan. Officials said that 2 million residents were stranded by the rising waters. Military helicopters have been airlifting rice, medicine, clothing and tents to stranded victims, they said. (Page 8)

A Truce for Pay TV?

Leo Kirch, the Bavarian media mogul, and his archrival, Bertelsmann AG, appear to have reached a truce in their fierce battle over digital pay television in Germany.

Under the agreement, Bertelsmann would be able to salvage what remains of its lagging position in Europe's largest pay-TV market. (Page 11)

PAGE TWO
Any Americans Still in the Gulag?

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Agence France-Presse

BIRTHDAY WISHES — Bob Dole visiting a Washington seniors home Monday as he turned 73 and steered his campaign to the center. Page 3.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 35.88	Down 1.01%
5390.94	133.60

The Dollar

New York.	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.4854	1.4871
Pound	1.5515	1.5463
Yen	107.45	107.908
FF	5.024	5.0388

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R10 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	800 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zm.$30.00

2 'Lone Rangers' in Diplomacy: Holbrooke and Germany's '008'

U.S. Mediator in Spotlight For Success on Karadzic

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — Having spent much of the night negotiating with obdurate Bosnian Serbs, Richard C. Holbrooke, Washington's special envoy, was not in the mood to be kept waiting by CNN.

When a producer in New York told him his live interview was being delayed a few minutes to make way for another update on the TWA airliner disaster, he launched into one of his celebrated rages.

"You don't understand," he growled over the satellite hookup. "We have to be back in Washington for meetings at the White House. I must report to the secretary of state. Our aircraft has a fixed slot time. If we don't get this slot, we will have to overnight in Shannon, Ireland."

The architect of November's peace agreement for Bosnia-Herzegovina looked ostentatiously at his watch. "We have to leave this building in precisely seven minutes."

The outburst evoked howls of laughter from members of the U.S. negotiating team, gathered in the control room of Belgrade television to watch their boss tell CNN how he had arranged the removal from power of the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic.

This was vintage Holbrooke. The notion of a fixed "slot time" at Belgrade airport — at this time one of the world's most underused air traffic

See HOLBROOKE, Page 8

Bonn Official Negotiated Israel-Lebanon Exchange

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BONN — At the center of Germany's mediation in the exchange of prisoners and bodies between Israel and Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim guerrillas on Sunday stands a figure part shadowy, part power broker and mostly elusive, whom German headline writers like to call "Agent 008" — Bonn's successor to James Bond.

That figure, Bernd Schmidbauer, 57, holds the rank of minister of state under Chancellor Helmut Kohl, with special responsibility for coordinating intelligence matters — a position that provides access to the chancellor and to the reports and activities of Germany's intelligence services.

But since he took over the job in 1991, Mr. Schmidbauer's principal renown for most Germans has been as the point man of a Middle East policy that publicly angers the United States but privately provides a discreet point of contact with Washington's adversaries there, most notably Iran.

Mr. Schmidbauer prided himself on having secured the release of two German hostages in Lebanon, Heinrich Strübig and Thomas Kempner, in 1992. While the importance of his role was questioned by some commentators, it was Mr. Schmidbauer who presented the freed men to reporters in Syria.

In 1994, he also obtained the release of Helmut

See BROKER, Page 8

A Cold War Mystery / **Americans Still in the Gulag?**

Decades Later, Clues Point to Missing U.S. Airmen

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

KHABAROVSK, Russia — Time has stooped Vladimir Trotsenko's shoulders, but his memories are as clear as his blue eyes: the American flyer, his right arm in a new cast, in a Soviet military hospital ward. The American, he recalled, would slowly repeat, "America — San Francisco, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Chicago."

Curious, Mr. Trotsenko, a paratrooper recovering from a knee injury, would hobble down the third-floor hospital corridor to gaze at the four imprisoned Americans. The airman with the broken arm would point to a crewman in a body cast and would make cradling motions with his arms, indicating that the man had left two small children back home.

The year was 1951 and the place was Military Hospital 404 in Novosysoyevka, 480 kilometers (300 miles) south of here. Stalin was in his last years, the Korean War was raging and the Cold War with the United States was on.

"I did not talk about this for 43 years," Mr. Trotsenko, spry at 68, said as his wife, Nina, served blini and borscht at their wooden dacha outside this city, the largest industrial center of Russia's Far East.

In 1994, he noticed a small advertisement in a local newspaper placed by a new group, a Russian-American commission on prisoners of war. Admitting that he was tortured about whether "to call or not to call," he finally did.

As fears of official retribution ease, more and more Russians are following Mr. Trotsenko's lead and are talking to U.S. government researchers seeking traces of Americans who vanished into the gulag during seven decades of communism.

Responding to advertisements for information, calls and letters trickle in to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the newly opened consulate in Vladivostok.

A woman calls to say that she knows the Russian widow, children and grandchildren of a former American prisoner of war. A former camp guard recalls hearing about an American prisoner from the Korean War who was held under maximum security in 1983. An Estonian remembers meeting a black American pilot in a labor camp in 1955.

A retired military driver reports seeing an American prisoner — "robust and taller than average" — in an Arctic camp in 1970. A former inmate says that while working in a forced-labor gold mine in 1979 he witnessed the death of Philip V. Mandra, a U.S. Marine sergeant who was reported missing in action in Korea in 1952.

Numbering in the thousands, the list of Americans sent to Soviet labor camps is long and varied.

THEY INCLUDE left-wing Americans who emigrated to the Soviet Union in the 1930s only to be arrested as spies during Stalin's xenophobic sweeps; hundreds of dual nationals sent to Siberian labor camps after Stalin annexed Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia in 1940; about 500 U.S. military prisoners kept after World War II by Stalin as bargaining chips; about 30 F-86 pilots and crew captured during the Korean War and transferred to the Soviet Union in an intelligence operation for the aircraft industry, and as many as 100 U.S. airmen who survived the downing of espionage planes over Soviet territory during the Cold War.

"Clearly, there were a lot of Americans washing around the gulag, but it is unimaginable that any of the World War II prisoners are still alive," said Paul M. Cole, who wrote a three-volume report for the Rand Corporation in 1994 on U.S. prisoners from World War II, the Korean War and the Cold War who were held in the Soviet Union.

Family members of Americans missing in Korea and in the Cold War downings are increasingly demanding answers from the bilateral research group, the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission on POW/MIAs.

"I definitely believe that some survived," said Patricia Lively Dickinson of Delaware, who believes that her brother, Jack D. Lively, a U.S. Navy airman who was shot down in 1951, was one of the four Americans that Mr. Trotsenko saw at the military hospital. "I feel that Jack's files are in the KGB files."

Bruce Sanderson, a North Dakota steelworker, believes that his father, Lieutenant Warren Sanderson, survived the shooting down of his reconnaissance plane near Vladivostok in 1953.

"In 1955, a repatriated Japanese POW identified a picture of my dad," said Mr. Sanderson, who was born a few months after his father was shot down. "He could still be alive. It was just in 1992 that the Russians freed the last 80 Japanese POWs from World War II."

Formed in 1992, the POW commission has little to show for the millions of dollars spent, family members and former researchers assert. It has yet to find any missing American, dead or alive, in the former Soviet Union.

NYT

On both sides, ingrained traditions of secrecy seem to block progress.

"Even as government 'insiders' with security clearances, we had great difficulty in locating documents" from U.S. government agencies, Colonel Stuart A. Herrington of the U.S. Army, the task force's deputy director, wrote in an appraisal in 1994.

"Once located, documents are frequently classified — often mindlessly."

Irene Mandra, the sister of the Marine sergeant, is offering a $5,000 reward to any Russian or American who provides conclusive information about her brother.

"It's still the old cover-up," she said in a telephone interview from her home on Long Island. "As documents are being declassified, more and more evidence shows that these men were sent to the Soviet Union. But, after 42 years, the CIA still keeps a lot of documents classified."

Peter Johnson, who worked on the project in 1993, complained: "From the American standpoint, we ran into almost as much institutional resistance as from the Soviet side. The CIA did not want to talk to us."

From the Russian side, closed doors have met American requests to search Soviet-era archives of military units serving in Korea, of the Border Guards and of the KGB.

"Despite Yeltsin's claims to openness, the Russians have consistently denied the American side access to archives," Mr. Cole said.

"If given proper access, competent archivists — and there are a lot in Moscow — could wrap this up in two months. But the Russians are not being open."

With impatience growing, a hearing was held on June 20 by the House National Security subcommittee on Military Personnel.

"The Russians are holding back a lot of information," said Al Santoli, the human rights aide for Representative Robert K. Dornan, the California Republican who heads the panel. "A lot of Americans ended up in the deepest recesses of the gulag, as well as in the mental asylums."

The Russian-American commission plans to issue a 500-page report on its work this month.

A summary, offered by the Americans, notes that the Russians have provided more than 12,000 pages of documents and have allowed U.S. investigators to travel throughout Russia, visiting psychiatric hospitals, prisons and prison camps.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS, including President Boris N. Yeltsin, have said that this research shows that no Americans are being held against their will in Russia.

In one sign of future cooperation, the Russian Navy may take part next year in an American project to recover from Pacific waters near Vladivostok the remains of two American spy planes shot down during the Cold War.

Over all, about 30 American planes on reconnaissance and "ferret" missions — to stir up Soviet defense forces — were shot down near the Soviet Union's borders from 1950 to 1970. About half of the 252 crew members from the planes on those missions remain unaccounted for. Some of the aircraft went down in water, others in remote regions.

The report notes that U.S. requests to study military and border guard files remain "open." The task of searching prison and psychiatric records has been complicated by a Soviet practice of disguising the presence of foreign prisoners by giving them Slavic names.

"The security services have been less than cooperative," Jim MacDougall, the senior analyst for the U.S. side, acknowledged in a recent interview.

The other day, at his dacha in the Red River district of Khabarovsk, Mr. Trotsenko sat at his dining room table and sketched a map of the hospital corridor that he said he shared for two weeks with the four Americans.

By drilling holes in the floor and ceiling, workers had installed bars to block off the end of the hall, improvising a detention ward.

Often asked to "keep an eye on the Americans" by the Soviet Army guard, Mr. Trotsenko said, he saw four men and five beds. A fifth American apparently died of wounds a few days before Mr. Trotsenko was admitted.

One American was so badly burned he could take sustenance only intravenously. Two others, who seemed to have reasonable chances of survival, were spoon-fed by a nurse. The fourth, with the broken arm, fed himself with his good arm.

At the time of Mr. Trotsenko's release, in mid-November 1951, the Americans were still in the hospital, he said.

Last March, following Mr. Trotsenko's directions, a U.S. military forensic team visited the hospital cemetery and exhumed three bodies. None of the remains proved to be those of an American.

So far, the four Americans remain unidentified.

Mr. Trotsenko said that as normal relations grow between both nations, Russian memories will probably improve on the issue of the missing Americans.

"People used to say: 'I don't know anything, I don't want to know anything,'" he said, recalling the Stalinist fear of "knowing too much" still etched in the thinking of much of Russia's older generation. "Yeltsin gave us freedom. The time will come when people will talk."

James Brooke/The New York Times

Vladimir Trotsenko, at his home in Khabarovsk, sketching a hospital where, he said, he saw American airmen in 1951.

North Korean Used Identity As Filipino to Spy on South

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — A history professor in South Korea admitted Monday to being a North Korean agent who had spied for his country for the past decade.

Mohammed Ali Kanso of Seoul's Dankook University said he was, in fact, a North Korean national named Chung Su Il, something he had also hidden from his South Korean wife of eight years.

Mr. Chung, a Chinese-born North Korean, once worked as an interpreter for the late leader Kim Il Sung, South Korea's spy agency said. He came to South Korea in 1984 after convincing the authorities that he was a Filipino, the Agency for National Security Planning said.

The case was the first in which a North Korean spy "has successfully disguised himself as a foreigner for such a long time," the agency said.

Mr. Chung also faked his age, saying he was 50, 11 years under his real age, officials said.

Mr. Chung, who had taught history and contributed articles to local newspapers for the past decade, was arrested at a Seoul hotel on July 3 on charges of illegally communicating with North Korea. He was caught sending a fax to North Korea — his fifth this year, the agency said. His reports covered South Korea and U.S. policies on the Communist state and South Korea's latest arms procurement programs.

The authorities said they discovered more than 160 spy items, including code books and a poison capsule for suicide, hidden at his home, some behind a framed doctor's certificate hanging on the wall.

His case was referred to prosecutors for indictment. Under Korean law, Mr. Chung can be sentenced to death. North and South Korea remain technically at war.

Mr. Chung, who once worked as a professor of foreign studies at Pyongyang University, won a masters' degree in Lebanon before winning Philippine citizenship in 1984 by using forged documents. He went to South Korea later that year.

A security official said Mr. Chung had a wife and three daughters in North Korea, but "to completely legitimize his identity, he married again in South Korea."

In a videotaped confession, Mr. Chung said he graduated from Beijing University, majoring in Arabic. He worked at the Chinese Embassy in Morocco from 1958 to 1963, but grew unhappy with what he said was Beijing's discrimination toward the minority Korean community and emigrated to North Korea in 1964.

In North Korea, the agency said, he worked as an Arabic interpreter for Kim Il Sung in the 1960s and early 1970s while teaching at the Pyongyang Foreign Language University.

In 1974, he was recruited as a spy. Facial features unusual for an ethnic Korean, including a dark complexion and a beard, helped his disguise, the agency said. *(Reuters, AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Britons Cautioned on Spain Travel

LONDON (Reuters) — The British Foreign Office on Monday issued a travel advisory for Spain in the light of a series of bombings in coastal resorts, urging travelers to be careful but not to overestimate the danger.

"Those wishing to travel to Spain should bear in mind this recent upsurge in terrorist attacks apparently aimed at tourists, but British tourists have not been singled out and visitors should see them in perspective," a spokesman said. About 4.5 million Britons visit Spain and its islands every year.

Vacationers have been warned that there will be no refunds for late cancellations unless the Foreign Office issues an official warning against travel to Spain — which is considered unlikely.

British consular officials were expected to meet with Spanish authorities Monday to discuss the airport blast at Reus and three other bombs in hotels and in Salou town center last weekend.

Canada-Hong Kong Talks on Visas

HONG KONG (AFP) — Canada's foreign affairs minister, Lloyd Axworthy, said Monday that Canada has in principle agreed to grant access without visas to holders of post-1997 passports issued by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

"We agreed in principle" to give visa-free access to holders of the future Hong Kong passports, Mr. Axworthy said during a two-day visit to Hong Kong.

U.S. Studies Air Safety Information

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. officials are mulling over ways to give out airline safety information much the way they now tell people the odds of having their luggage lost or their flight being on time.

The idea is unlikely to be popular with airlines, however, and even proponents admit that rating air carriers by safety can be complex and potentially confusing.

Senators Ron Wyden, Democrat of Oregon, and Wendell H. Ford, Democrat of Kentucky, called on the Federal Aviation Administration to find a way to make public data on near-misses, safety incidents, enforcement actions and other safety-related information. The agency has told the Senate Commerce subcommittee on transportation that it will study the idea and report back within four months.

The mayor of Moscow decreed Monday that vodka can no longer be sold near schools, child-care centers, health clinics or churches in the Russian capital. Areas around subway stops, railway stations, airports and military facilities also will be off-limits for sales of the alcoholic beverage. *(AP)*

Saudi Arabia has lifted the restrictions it imposed early this year on the movement of Nigerian travelers after an outbreak of meningitis, a Saudi Embassy official said Monday in Kano, Nigeria. After the ban was lifted last weekend, Sheikh Usmana al Jowhar, the Saudi consul general in Kano, said that visas for Nigerians will be issued again, starting Aug. 2. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Sunny, hot weather will continue in the southern Plains, the southern Rockies and the Southwest with temperatures near 40 degrees in many locations. Showers are likely Wednesday in the Northeast, then partly sunny and more comfortable into Friday. Mostly sunny, warm and dry in the Northwest.

Europe
Rather cool across northern Europe with some showers, but the rest of Europe will have near to above normal readings. Showers in Paris and Amsterdam Wednesday will be followed by some sunshine as the showers move eastward to Berlin, then across Poland Friday. Hot and dry in Spain.

Asia
Sunny and hot in northwestern China with temperatures in the middle and upper 40s. Tokyo and Seoul will be very warm and humid through Friday with a shower or thunderstorm at times. A tropical storm may contribute to heavy rains in eastern China from south of Shanghai to Hong Kong.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	29/84	21/70 pc	29/84	19/66 s
Amsterdam	23/71	16/61 t	21/70	17/62 pc
Athens	24/75	12/53 pc	31/88	17/62 pc
Athens	29/84	22/71 s	33/91	23/73 pc
Barcelona	28/82	23/73 s	29/84	23/73 s
Belgrade	29/79	18/64 s	32/89	17/62 pc
Berlin	25/82	16/61 pc	25/77	13/55 sh
Brussels	27/80	13/55 pc	23/73	15/59 pc
Budapest	28/82	18/65 pc	29/84	18/64 pc
Copenhagen	20/79	15/59 sh	24/75	14/57 sh
Costa Del Sol	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 s
Dublin	18/64	10/50 sh	23/73	14/57 pc
Edinburgh	17/62	12/53 t	19/66	14/57 pc
Florence	31/88	21/70 s	31/88	18/64 s
Frankfurt	28/82	17/62 pc	25/77	14/57 pc
Geneva	24/75	16/61 t	29/79	16/61 s
Helsinki	20/68	13/55 pc	21/70	14/57 sh
Istanbul	29/73	15/59 pc	30/86	19/66 pc
Las Palmas	28/79	21/70 s	28/79	21/70 s
Lisbon	29/79	18/64 s	27/80	18/64 pc
London	21/70	12/53 sh	23/73	16/61 pc
Madrid	34/93	21/70 s	35/95	21/70 s
Mallorca	27/80	23/73 s	28/82	23/73 s
Milan	28/82	20/68 sh	30/86	18/64 s
Moscow	22/71	11/52 pc	22/71	12/53 c
Munich	27/80	15/59 pc	24/75	12/53 c
Nice	25/77	21/70 pc	28/82	19/66 s
Oslo	22/71	13/55 pc	25/77	15/61 c
Paris	29/79	14/57 sh	30/79	16/61 pc
Prague	28/82	15/61 s	24/75	12/53 sh
Reykjavik	16/61	11/52 c	16/61	11/52 c
Rome	29/84	19/66 s	32/89	19/66 s
St. Petersburg	21/70	8/46 pc	21/70	11/52 sh
Stockholm	23/73	14/57 pc	23/73	15/59 sh
Strasbourg	29/84	14/57 t	25/78	14/57 pc
Tallinn	19/66	13/55 pc	20/68	15/59 sh
Venice	29/84	22/71 pc	29/84	19/66 s
Vienna	28/82	18/64 s	29/84	15/59 pc
Warsaw	27/80	14/57 s	25/77	14/57 sh
Zurich	27/80	14/57 t	28/79	13/55 s

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	8/46 c	15/59	9/48 pc
Sydney	19/61	9/48 sh	17/62	8/46 pc

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	39/102	29/84 s	39/102	29/84 s
Beirut	30/86	24/75 s	30/86	24/75 pc
Cairo	38/99	18/64 s	34/93	18/65 s
Damascus	37/99	23/73 s	38/97	23/73 s
Jerusalem	29/79	18/64 s	27/80	15/59 pc
Luxor	39/102	24/75 s	38/100	19/66 s
Riyadh	41/106	27/80 s	43/109	29/79 s

Africa

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	29/84	23/75 s	28/89	24/75 s
Cape Town	18/61	13/55 t	15/59	7/44 t
Casablanca	28/82	21/70 s	29/84	20/68 s
Harare	28/71	9/48 pc	24/75	12/53 c
Lagos	29/84	23/73 pc	28/82	24/75 c
Nairobi	20/68	9/48 pc	21/70	8/46 pc
Tunis	31/88	16/61 s	34/93	23/73 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	32/89	25/77 t	32/89	26/79 sh
Beijing	33/91	23/73 pc	33/91	24/75 t
Hong Kong	31/88	28/82 t	32/89	27/80 t
Manila	31/88	26/79 sh	31/88	25/79 t
New Delhi	39/97	31/88 pc	39/97	30/86 pc
Seoul	31/88	23/73 s	30/86	23/71 c
Shanghai	38/97	28/79 pc	35/95	28/79 pc
Singapore	32/89	28/71 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Taipei	34/93	24/75 pc	34/93	29/79 pc
Tokyo	29/84	22/71 t	31/88	21/70 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	13/55	8/46 pc	12/53	4/39 pc
Caracas	28/84	25/77 sh	31/88	25/77 pc
Lima	18/64	16/61 pc	18/64	15/59 pc
Mexico City	24/75	13/55 t	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	23/73	16/61 pc	23/73	17/62 pc
Santiago	16/61	2/35 s	17/62	5/41 pc

North America

Anchorage	18/64	11/52 sh	17/62	10/50 pc
Atlanta	29/84	22/71 c	32/91	23/71 pc
Boston	25/77	18/64 sh	24/75	17/62 c
Chicago	30/86	17/62 s	28/78	14/57 pc
Dallas	37/98	24/75 s	36/85	23/73 pc
Denver	31/88	14/57 s	29/84	15/59 s
Detroit	28/82	16/61 pc	29/79	15/59 pc
Honolulu	29/84	24/75 c	31/88	24/75 pc
Houston	36/97	24/75 s	36/97	24/75 pc
Los Angeles	28/82	17/62 pc	32/89	19/66 pc
Miami	33/91	27/80 pc	33/91	28/79 pc
Minneapolis	27/80	15/59 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Montreal	24/75	11/52 pc	24/73	11/52 pc
Nassau	31/88	24/75 pc	32/89	25/77 pc
New York	27/80	21/70 c	30/86	23/73 pc
Phoenix	44/111	30/86 s	44/111	31/88 s
San Fran.	21/70	14/57 pc	24/75	15/59 pc
Seattle	22/73	15/61 s	22/73	15/61 s
Toronto	29/79	13/55 pc	29/79	13/55 pc
Vancouver	22/82	15/59 s	21/69	15/59 pc
Washington	31/88	22/71 c	30/86	21/70 pc

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Argentina	001-800-777-1111	France +	19◆0087	Mexico +	95-800-877-8000	Sweden +	020-799-011
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Australia (Optus)	1-800-5311-10	Ghana	019900	Netherlands +	06-022-9119	Taiwan	0080-14-0877
Australia (Telstra)	1-800-881-877	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles + (Curaçao & Bonaire)+	001-800-745-1111	Thailand	001-999-13-877
Austria +	022-903-014	Guam	950-1366	New Zealand	0-800-760-877	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
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Bahrain	800-777	Honduras ▲	121	Nicaragua (all other)	02-171	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
Barbados +★	1-800-534-0042	Hong Kong	800-1877	Norway +	800-19877	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Belgium +	0800-10014	Hungary +	00◆800-01-877	Palau +	02-222	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
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Printed by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.

THE AMERICAS

Dole Brushes Aside 2 Potent Forces as He Shifts Party to Center

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Seeking to reach beyond his party's conservative core, Bob Dole has brushed aside the need for an endorsement from the National Rifle Association and asserted that retired General Colin L. Powell's address at the Republican national convention next month should send a message of inclusion to abortion-rights supporters.

The presumptive Republican nominee's comments in an airborne interview marked a notable turnabout from his posture during the primaries, when he vigorously courted the rifle association and the organized foes of abortion.

Mr. Dole, who recently announced that General Powell, a supporter of abortion rights, would speak on the convention's opening night, trumpeted that decision as a sign that the campaign was heading in the right direction.

"We're an inclusionary party. I'm going to demonstrate that," Mr. Dole said. "Not everybody will like it, but most Americans will like it."

Speaking of the rifle association, he said, "It's up to them. I can't force an endorsement, seeking an endorsement. I'm out to try to win the presidency.

"I've got a good record," Mr. Dole added. "If they examine the record, it's up to them."

As part of his play for moderate voters, Mr. Dole last week announced the selection of Representative Susan Molinari, a New York Republican who backs abortion rights, as the keynote speaker at the party's national convention.

After a debate that threatened to divide the party's factions further, Mr. Dole concurred with the decision by other Republican officials not to invite Pat Buchanan, an outspoken foe of abortion who never officially dropped out of the race for the presidential nomination, to speak at the convention.

Mr. Dole backed off early this month from a pledge to work to repeal a 1994 ban on the manufacture and importation of 19 kinds of assault weapons. Enraged, rifle association officials threatened last week to withhold the group's endorsement when it meets in September.

Mr. Dole's remarks about the rifle association and abortion appeared to be the latest move in the drive by his campaign to put itself firmly on a course to the center to defeat President Bill Clinton in November.

By appealing to groups that have not been a mainstay of the Republican Party, however, Mr. Dole risks alienating loyal conservatives.

The rifle association's chief lobbyist, for instance, said the group would probably concentrate its resources on helping Republican candidates for congressional and local offices.

But Mr. Dole appeared unconcerned. "Why fight over it?" he asked. "Why not move on to something else?"

In touting the address by General Powell, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Dole said: "I know the press likes to talk about abortion because it divides Republicans. But my view is there are a lot of things other than abortion. You can be pro-choice and I can be pro-life and we can be Republicans and participate in the convention."

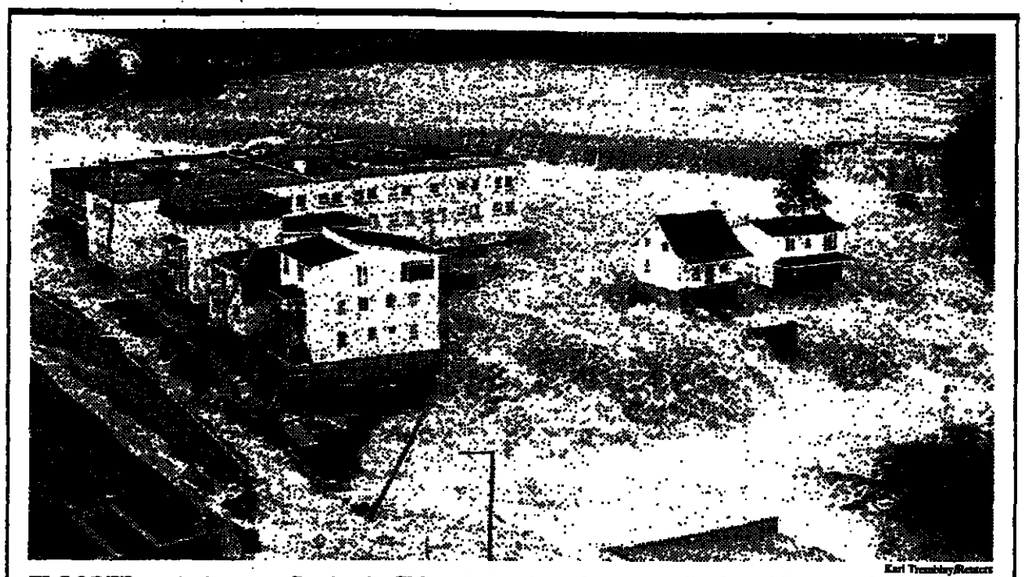
Mr. Dole also discussed what at times has been a rocky transition for his campaign since his victories in the primaries, as well as to his changed status since resigning from the Senate, where he was majority leader, last month.

"We're coming along," he said. "It took a while to sort of adjust. I think we're doing all right."

Asked about critics, including leading Republicans, who have groused that he did not appreciably cut Mr. Clinton's lead in polls over the last couple of months, Mr. Dole said, "That's all I've heard — you guys, talking heads, running around saying, 'You've squandered it.'"

"I think we've raised a lot of money," he added. "We've broken all kinds of records for fund-raising, been all over this country, made it clear that we're going to contest in California. I've been in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, key states, three, four, five, six times. To me, that's putting money in the bank. Maybe to you experts — who sit around and decide what's really happening — I don't see it that way."

Mr. Dole also took issue with people who say he made serious mistakes in his campaign. "I don't think they were major mistakes," he said.



Karl Tremblay/Reuters

FLOODED — A river overflowing in Chicoutimi, a town in eastern Quebec. After two days of heavy rain, at least eight people in the region were killed and thousands were driven from their homes.

Republican Women: Faction at Risk

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — What does a Republican woman want? Republican men would like to know. At a critical moment, they seem a bit clueless.

Women in the Republican Party have always been a political minority, outnumbered not just by Republican men but by Democratic women. Now some in the party fear that its base of female support could shrink further, a bare 15 weeks before a national election that already looks perilous.

The instant reason is abortion: a furious battle between a mostly male Republican leadership that appears deeply and rigidly opposed to it, and a wing of moderate, pro-choice women leaders who want the party to be more flexible.

An NBC News/Wall Street Journal poll released last week suggested that the debate could force a staple of Republican politics, the affluent professional woman, to leave the party or, perhaps, to begin fighting to retake it from social conservatives. And it implied that the furor could be affecting Republican women's support for the party's presidential nominee-in-waiting, Bob Dole.

But abortion is the touchstone for broader, more subtle differences between moderate women and the party that some analysts and Republican politicians say may be ripe for exploitation.

"Republican women show less of an ideological tendency than do Republican men," said Joe Cammarano, a Syracuse University professor. "Republican men tend to be more ideologically consistent with the Republican Party platform."

The most radical Congress in decades has unsettled even some of the women who elected it.

"They're pretty concerned about the changes they see and those that are contemplated," said Representative Constance A. Morella, Republican of Maryland. "They're very uneasy about the direction their party is taking."

The Republicans cannot afford to lose many more women from the centrist ranges; in the 1994 congressional races, 54 percent of women voted for Democrats, and the gender gap was obvious in the primaries this spring.

Among those who identify themselves as Republicans, most differences between men and women are small. On government spending and economic policy, on the military and foreign policy, on family and social standards and even on abortion the two sexes take sides in roughly the same proportion.

But on questions about the social compact — on welfare, health care, unemployment and jobs, on affirmative action — Republican women part ways with men. The men have moved dramatically since 1994 to limit or abolish bureaucratic safety nets and bootstraps. The women see a continued government role in keeping unfortunates afloat.

"*The reason the gender gap became a* gulch this year is that the Republican Congress wanted to affect the safety net," said William Schneider, a scholar at the American Enterprise Institute. "*It's not just children or compassion.* It's that women only began to achieve economic independence in the last 25 years, and they still feel vulnerable in the marketplace. They want the government to be there to protect them, should the net fall through."

Whether that queasiness translates into votes is an unanswered question. The gender gap has swelled and ebbed over the years for many reasons, and while many pollsters say it is growing this year, others are not so sure.

The Republican pollster Richard Wirthlin said the percentage of women who say they usually think of themselves as Republicans has dropped to the very low 30s from the high 30s in late 1994.

One reason the disaffection of moderate women has been so obvious this summer, analysts say, is that the moderates make up a disproportionate share of the party's highly visible elite. Many were activists before forces on the right took over the party in the 1980s.

"For moderate Republican women," Mr. Cammarano said, "abortion is more than simply a symbolic issue. It really goes to the heart of their differences with their political party. The women who are involved in this fight really felt the Republican Party was the party of low taxes, fiscal austerity and progressive social policy without much intrusion. And that's just been blown away."

Mr. Schneider said the shift ultimately might bring more women into Republican ranks. Women generally are more religious than men, he said, and the party's embrace of religion has struck a chord with many.

But in the short run, with the abortion debate still raging, the party and Mr. Dole have a problem.

"People think of the gender gap as symbolic — throw a woman onto the ticket, and get rid of it," Mr. Schneider said. "Uh-uh."

Chiquita Flexes Its Muscle, Still, in Honduras

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

LA LIMA, Honduras — From the moment American fruit producers installed themselves in northern Honduras a century ago, this has been the quintessential company town. The large Chiquita banana logo on the water tower here announces it, and the dusty streets are dominated by faded company posters promising "riches and progress for Honduras."

For most of that time, the company's word has been law.

But now workers on banana plantations are resisting efforts by Chiquita Brands International, which says it needs to trim costs here to increase production and remain competitive in international markets, to evict residents from land they have worked for as long as three generations and to offer the holdings to ranchers and developers.

Army troops, the police and government mediators have all, at various points, been called in to resolve a dispute that the Roman Catholic bishops of Honduras in a recent pastoral letter described as "the symbol of all agrarian conflicts." But that seems only to have fanned popular resentment of the corporation once known as the United Fruit Co., which still maintains its Honduran headquarters here.

"The company wants to show the government and Hondurans that they continue to be the power here," Oswaldo Martínez, news director of Radio Progreso, a local station, said of the efforts to dislodge the workers. "It's a caprice, a way of saying that they are still a state within a state and that Honduras, unfortunately, is still a banana republic."

The dispute began in July 1994, when families on the Tacamiche plantation here and on three others received letters saying the company had designated the land on which they lived and worked for "closing or final abandonment" because it was no longer fertile. Since many of the families have lived here since the 1920s, a decade before Honduras granted United Fruit title to more than 3,000 acres for $1, they were shocked and frightened at the order to leave.

"For the company, Tacamiche is just a former banana plantation that, after having the juice sucked from it, has been abandoned without a thought for the fate of those who lived here," said Jorge Antonio Reyes, a leader of one group of banana workers. "But for those of us from Tacamiche, this is our life, these are the cabins that watched as we were born and grew up."

Residents, convinced that the productivity of the fields was not the real issue, say they asked about acquiring the land so they could farm it themselves. Company officials contend that no such proposal was ever made and say they offered to relocate peasants to comparable parcels of land. The banana workers say that the quality of the land and housing they were offered was inferior and that the ownership titles are in dispute.

In the other three communities, each with about 400 people, residents remain on their land and they are still hoping that a special government commission can resolve the issue.

But in February, army troops, the police and Chiquita work crews marched into the Tacamiche settlement, evicting 123 families, uprooting their crops, making off with some of their belongings and razing not only the wooden cabins in which they lived but also three churches where they had always worshipped.

Both the Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras and the Roman Catholic Church have denounced the February raid as a blatant violation of Honduran law. Though the government forces had a search warrant for some peasants accused of "encroachment," both groups said, no eviction order had been issued and Chiquita had no authorization to demolish any buildings. Arnoldo Palma, manager of Chiquita's holdings here, did not respond to telephone calls requesting comment on the issue, and a secretary rebuffed an effort to meet with him at his office here, saying that he was too busy for an interview.

But officials based at Chiquita Brands International's headquarters in Cincinnati maintain that the action was both legal and justified. "Our understanding is that all of the orders were proper for the actions that were taken," said Joseph W. Hagin, a company spokesman.

"*The company feels it acted hon*orably and bent over backwards to bring this thing to an amicable conclusion, but we were met with nothing but resistance from the very start."

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Talks Tough To Deadbeat Parents

DENVER — President Bill Clinton pledged Monday to put more pressure on deadbeat parents to pay child support. If more mothers and fathers fulfilled their responsibilities, he said, the nation's welfare rolls would shrink.

"No one should be able to escape the responsibility of bringing a child into this world," Mr. Clinton said. "Governments can do a lot of things, but they don't raise children."

The president told Attorney General Janet Reno to propose legislation making it a felony to withhold support payments to a son or daughter in another state. He also announced a cooperative effort between states and the U.S. Postal Service to tack "Wanted" pictures of deadbeat parents in post offices. Similar postings would be put on the Internet. *(AP)*

Prison Term Begins

ROCHESTER, Minnesota — Former Representative Dan Rostenkowski began a 17-month sentence for mail fraud Monday at the federal medical prison, where he will stay while completing his recuperation from prostate cancer surgery.

Mr. Rostenkowski, the Chicago Democrat who for years was the strong-armed chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, will have a physical exam and receive any treatment necessary during his stay at the Federal Medical Center.

Mr. Rostenkowski, 68, pleaded guilty in April to two counts of mail fraud involving the operations of his House office. *(AP)*

Dole: Catching Up?

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole likes to tell audiences that when he was growing up, the worst crime anyone could think of was joy riding.

Visiting a school earlier this year and seeing his campaign's home page materialize on a computer screen, he brightened with uneasy familiarity: "That's my whatchamacallit!" Last week he lamented, "I was amazed to learn recently that some schools don't even allow spelling bees anymore."

Mr. Dole has seemed, at times, to be emerging into the sunlight after his 35 years in a two-mile corridor between his home at the Watergate and Capitol Hill.

When he told voters in New Hampshire, "I didn't realize that jobs and trade and what makes America work would become a big issue in the last few days of this campaign," *it was clear he still had a long way to* go. *(NYT)*

Comparing Coffers

The Dole and Clinton campaigns have released their latest spending figures and there are no surprises:

The Dole campaign said that as of June 30, it was about $317,000 away from the $37.1 million spending ceiling for the primaries. It said it expected to recoup another $600,000 by selling assets to the general election campaign — giving it $917,000 to spend through the Republican convention next month.

Mr. Clinton, in contrast, has $16.7 million left to spend between now and the end of the Democratic convention. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Vice President Al Gore, who said Sunday that the United States will meet its year-end deadline for removing all of its troops from Bosnia-Herzegovina: "We believe the mission will be completed by the end of this year; there is no successor force at this point." *(AP)*

Away From Politics

• **The pilot of the plane that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima** has been inducted into the National Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton, Ohio. Retired General Paul Tibbets Jr., 80, flew 25 missions in B-17s during World War II, including the first American Flying Fortress raid against occupied Europe. He is best known as the commander of the B-29 bomber Enola Gay, which on Aug. 6, 1945, dropped the first atomic bomb. A second bomb was dropped three days later on Nagasaki. *(AP)*

• **Large numbers of giant endangered blue whales** have gathered off Southern California, drawing dozens of marine biologists who want to know why. Aboard six ships, scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other experts are working on a three-week project this summer to tag and track the whales electronically. *(AP)*

• **Starting next month, new Social Security recipients who sign up for** benefits will have their checks deposited directly into their bank accounts, if they have bank accounts, even if they want the check in the mail. *(AP)*

• **A tugboat collided with a chemical tanker** in the Houston Ship Channel and sank, closing the busy waterway. *(AP)*

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Pacific Nations to Sound a New Tone

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

NEWS ANALYSIS

JAKARTA — When the Regional Forum of ASEAN meets Tuesday for the third time at the ministerial level, it will enlarge its membership to 21 states and organizations by the inclusion of India and Burma.

The forum is significant because it is the only regional body dealing with Asia-Pacific security issues.

Foreign ministers of the group confer annually. Both civilian and military officials meet more frequently to work out ways of building trust in a region that was mired in conflict for much of the Cold War and still faces serious challenges to its growing prosperity and relative peace from territorial disputes and a major arms build-up.

But some analysts say that although the forum includes an impressive and representative array of powers with interests in the Asia-Pacific region — among them the United States, China, Japan, Russia and the European Union — its diverse membership and gentlemanly rules of conduct are raising doubts about its effectiveness in defusing regional tensions and managing potential conflicts.

The core of the criticism is that the forum is ducking the really sensitive an important security issues, rather than facing them squarely and realistically.

Officials said Monday that although Western members of the forum did not block the consensus that allowed Burma's entry, they expressed reservations about appearing to provide international legitimacy to the Burmese military regime when it was harassing the democratic opposition, abusing human rights, exporting narcotics and driving refugees into neighboring countries.

The officials also said that India had agreed, as a condition of forum membership, not to raise its potentially explosive bilateral disputes with Pakistan over Kashmir and other issues.

A recent paper prepared for the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London noted that the forum did not deal with the Taiwan dispute because, if it did, China would walk out.

The author of the paper, Michael Liefer, professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science, said that while the forum seemed to have had some moderating influence on China's assertiveness in claiming the disputed Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, it had only "touched the surface" of arms control and "done little more than engage in well-meaning but bland comment" on the Korean Peninsula conflict.

He added that because the forum avoided the region's acute problems, its aim of building an effective multilateral security mechanism "faces the same order of difficulty as the biblical Hebrew slaves in Egypt who were obliged to make bricks without straw."

ASEAN, which consists of Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam, established the forum in 1994 and remains its driving force. The other members are Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, China, the EU, India, Japan, Laos, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Russia and South Korea, with India and Burma now.

The forum is developing cooperation in such areas as regional peacekeeping, search and rescue, disaster relief and exchanges of military information. But Amnuay Viravan, Thailand's foreign minister, said that if the forum was to make further progress, "we should not be reticent to address all issue that affect regional security."

The true test of the work of the forum, the Thai official went on, would be "how effectively it identifies and defuses potential crises in the region before they break out."

Asian analysts said one of the main aims of the forum was get China to respect regional rules of conduct by involving it in making the rules — something that had not been tried before. They said that this could be done only on a step-by-step basis and would inevitably take years of patient work.

Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta, said that Western critics should remember that the forum was only one part of a structure for maintaining regional security that included U.S. defense alliances with Japan, South Korea, Thailand, the Philippines and Australia, and the presence of American forces in Japan and South Korea.

"The U.S. remains the central part of the whole security equilibrium in the Asia-Pacific region," he said.

Agence France-Presse

Two wounded women crying after the explosion at the Lahore airport Monday.

Bomb Kills 6 in Pakistan Airport

The Associated Press

LAHORE, Pakistan — A bomb exploded Monday in the terminal of Lahore's international airport, killing at least six people, wounding 20 and heavily damaging the main departure lounge.

At least four of the wounded were in critical condition, doctors and police said.

The bomb had been slipped through airport security before it was detonated, investigators told the Associated Press of Pakistan.

The blast occurred near a telephone booth close to the main departure lounge moments before Pakistan International Airlines Flight 715 was to leave for Karachi, the news agency said.

That part of the airport is typically crowded with travelers and relatives waiting for arriving passengers.

Inside the terminal, walls were blackened and luggage was strewn amid debris from the blast, witnesses said. At least four airline ticket booths were heavily damaged. Federal investigators closed the airport. The police did not say who they believed set the bomb.

Punjab Province, with its capital in Lahore, has been rocked by a series of bomb blasts in recent months targeting buses and public buildings.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Australia Accepts Gun Control

CANBERRA (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister John Howard won national agreement to tough gun-control laws Monday, after three regional governments dropped their objections.

Western Australia and Queensland states and the Northern Territory, threatened with a rare national vote on the issue, agreed to accept the reforms, officials said.

Mr. Howard began his push for a ban on semiautomatic weapons and tightened eligibility for gun ownership after 35 people were shot to death at the Port Arthur tourist site in the southern state of Tasmania on April 28. Automatics had already been banned. *(Reuters, AFP)*

3 Die as Indonesia Ferry Sinks

JAKARTA — An Indonesian ferry carrying 142 passengers and 16 crew members sank over the weekend, killing three young children, officials said Monday.

The survivors were rescued by fishing boats and a rescue team Sunday after drifting in high seas.

The Agape II sank early Saturday near North Sulawesi, the official Antara news agency quoted the local sea communications office as saying. *(AFP)*

U.S. Troops to Live in Australia

SYDNEY — U.S. Marines will be deployed in Australia for extensive training exercises under an agreement expected to be signed this week, officials said Monday.

About 2,500 Marines from bases on the West Coast and in Okinawa, Japan, are to conduct exercises in northern Australia with Australian troops. A core group of about 15 Marines will be based permanently in Australia. *(AP)*

China Advertises Basic Values

BEIJING — Chinese consumers will be deluged in September with advertisements urging them to be thrifty, respect the elderly and uphold other traditional virtues.

Beijing is ordering more public service announcements in a campaign that appears to be part of an effort to halt what Communist Party officials consider a slide in social values as China embraces capitalistic reforms.

China's advertising industry had sales of $3.3 billion last year, the official China Daily said Monday in reporting the new campaign. *(AP)*

For the Record

President Fidel V. Ramos sought to reassure Christians in the southern Philippines by reiterating in his state of the nation address Monday that residents would be allowed to vote on whether they want to be included in a Muslim autonomous region. *(AFP)*

A daughter, Sarah, was born Sunday to Rob Hall, a New Zealand climber presumed to have died in a May blizzard near the summit of Mount Everest. *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

U Ohn Gyaw, foreign minister of Burma, on calls for economic sanctions against his country: "Why should we be bothered? I mean, it is not coming." *(AFP)*

Sotero Llamas, a Philippine Communist leader: "The solution to the ills of our society is a protracted people's war, to build a nation that is national and democratic in setup. We will use various forms of struggle, foremost of which is the armed struggle." *(AFP)*

U.S. to Press Burma Policy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, said Monday that he would not retreat in his drive to persuade ASEAN members to push for democratization in Burma, whose ruling junta has been accused of rampant abuses of human rights.

Mr. Christopher was to discuss Burma with his counterparts in the Association of South East Asian Nations at a dinner Monday and again Tuesday.

"It will provide the opportunity to let them know our views and the options that we have, including the option of sanctions that is considered in Congress," he said. The meetings will enable Washington to "outline our concerns and those of others, like the European Union."

Ignoring calls to isolate Burma, ASEAN, Southeast Asia's biggest trade group, granted it observer status Saturday as a prelude to full membership in the seven-member group.

A senior U.S. official who briefed reporters on condition of anonymity conceded that the United States had "no illusions that we're going to be able to get our public positions totally congruent."

But, he continued, referring to ASEAN leaders, "what they say publicly is not necessarily what they say privately. What we have to try to do is see how we can reinforce one another, see whether at least privately the Asian countries can carry some strong messages that are at least parallel to ours."

While Mr. Christopher has ruled out new sanctions on Burma for now, U.S. officials, who fear repression will increase in Burma, want to retain that option.

Proposed U.S. legislation would ban all private investment in Burma and deny U.S. visas to members of the Rangoon government and their families.

Burma defended its human rights record after Mr. Christopher arrived in Jakarta for the meeting.

"We respect the norms and the ideals of human rights," said the country's foreign minister, U Ohn Gyaw. "But, like in any other country in Southeast Asia, we have to take into consideration our culture, our history, our ethos."

ASEAN's members are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Cambodia, Laos and Papua New Guinea are observers along with Burma. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

Anger Drives Lawyer's Quest to Lead Post-'97 Hong Kong

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — If eagerness, self-promotion, campaign speeches and tub-thumping professions of loyalty were any measure, Lo Tak-shing would be well on his way to succeeding Hong Kong's last colonial governor, Chris Patten, as the first chief executive under Chinese sovereignty, which begins on July 1 next year.

Once a member of the colonial administration, and a decorated British citizen, Mr. Lo now brandishes a Chinese passport, not normally available to Hong Kong residents. So far he is the only announced candidate.

Mr. Lo, a 61-year-old lawyer, is wildly unpopular and in some quarters even feared. Only a few days ago a local newspaper public-opinion poll found that less than 1 percent of Hong Kongers supported him for chief executive, far behind the territory's top civil servant, Anson Chan, who despite her 59.3 percent support in the poll is not seen as likely to be Beijing's choice.

A shipping tycoon, Tung Chee-hwa, widely perceived as China's current favorite, struggled to win support from 7.5 percent of those surveyed.

In the opaque ways of Chinese politics, it is hardly clear that public campaigning for the job of Hong Kong's next leader is worthwhile. It is generally believed that China's leaders will gather late this year and choose whomever they like.

What is clear is that the views of Hong Kongers will not be relevant.

Only one year ago, as local newspapers ticked through their lists of possible candidates for the job, Mr. Lo's name was nowhere to be found.

Two months ago Mr. Lo began granting interviews to local newspapers, speaking at well-publicized events, wooing local civil servants and, most important, schmoozing with senior leaders in Beijing.

For the better part of his life, Mr. Lo, a Eurasian who studied law at Oxford, reveled in things British.

He loved the clubby life of Hong Kong's elite, relished the chance to sit on the territory's Executive Council — a sort of cabinet to the governor — and argued at one time that careful negotiations could preserve British rule beyond 1997, when Britain's lease on much of Hong Kong's territory was to expire.

But in 1984, when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher agreed to surrender Hong Kong and its people to China, and then a year later refused to grant Hong Kongers full British citizenship, Mr. Lo resigned from the government, lashing out at Britain for betraying Hong Kong's people.

"To me, the only reason is race," he said in an interview in his office. "I tell you one of the most personal feelings I got was the fact that comparing my relationship with Chinese officials and Chinese people as I go there as a Eurasian, they accept me totally as Chinese."

Now, Mr. Lo has nothing but contempt for the British, a loathing that finds its way into print in his weekly pro-China magazine Window, where the kindest thing that is said about Mr. Patten is that he is "confused."

Where once Mr. Lo regarded elite English education as the defining character of culture, now he champions the need for Chinese learning.

"Our education has by and large denied us our cultural roots," he said. "Very few people in Hong Kong have studied the Chinese classics. Because we have no cultural roots, there's no natural affinity with the concept of China as a culture."

In part, it is Mr. Lo's sudden shift in loyalties that troubles many people in Hong Kong.

But more, it is the perception that as chief executive his instincts would be less to defend Hong Kong's interests than to bow too readily to Beijing's dictates. He says that he finds such suggestions ludicrous.

"There is this genuine, total identical interest between Hong Kong and the mainland," he said. "The key of resisting interference, it's a question of finding a coincidence of interest."

That coincidence of interest is what troubles many people, particularly when it comes to the nebulous sections of Hong Kong's mini-constitution on sedition and subversion, which some people see as threatening free speech, assembly and press. Mr. Lo is unapologetic.

"Every single sovereignty in the world has these laws," he said. "It depends on the administrator to decide whether or not you use them."

Anxiety Over Food Safety Grips Japan

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

SAKAI, Japan — Swimming pools are boarded up and playgrounds are empty. Anxious parents keep children, those who are not hospitalized, inside and away from others. Nervous restaurant owners boil everything, even melons. A small plane equipped with loudspeakers warns citizens to wash up immaculately.

Japan is in the midst of one of the world's worst outbreaks of food poisoning in recent times, with five dead and 8,000 sickened. More than 6,300 of the ill live in this industrial city across Osaka Bay from Kobe. Most of the sick here are children, including 600 who remain in hospitals, and two young girls struggling to stay alive, one against cerebral hemorrhaging and the other, a damaged heart.

Doctors believe virtually all those poisoned were infected by a strain of E. coli bacteria called O157, and many appear to have contracted it from their school lunches.

Atsuka Tsuge, 7, has spent five days in a hospital with severe pain and fever. "The anger and anxiety over what has happened is in every corner of this city," said her mother, Michiyo Tsuge, who sat beside her daughter at the Sakai city hospital awaiting the latest blood test. "Nobody can relax. We don't know where this came from and we don't know how to stop it."

The first cases of poisoning showed up in May in Okayama Prefecture in southwestern Japan, causing two children's deaths. Then on July 11, children started showing up at the hospitals in Sakai, curled up in pain, with fever, vomiting and, in the worst cases, kidney failure and near critical conditions. Ten days later, city officials are not sure what started the epidemic.

Raw eel was first suspected and still has not been ruled out because it was eaten at school by many of the children who were rushed to hospitals. But Sunday, doctors announced that in one case south of Tokyo they believe a boy was poisoned by eating six slices of raw beef liver. The authorities now speculate that there may be several causes of the spreading bacteria.

These unusually severe cases of food poisoning have drawn international concern because diseases and contamination seen in one country often spread to others.

There are hundreds of strains of E. coli bacteria, most of which live in the intestines of animals and usually pose no threat to humans.

But the strain known as O157, first discovered in humans in 1982, is a particularly virulent variety. It can damage the lining of the intestine, cause bloody diarrhea, kidney damage and even death.

The bacteria are especially disturbing to public health specialists because they can be spread from one person to another.

In Japan, where meat is often eaten raw, local government inspectors at slaughterhouses visually inspect the meat. No government inspections are required in processing plants. Atsushi Oda, an official at the Ministry of Health and Welfare, said the government is now considering more stringent inspection regulations.

As children get sicker in Sakai, parents are getting angrier at city officials. One month before the outbreak, school officials had warned that because of the food poisoning in other parts of the country, perhaps all food should be cooked. But the menu was already set for July, and nothing was done.

Now 20 school children are in such critical condition that even if they recover, they are expected to suffer lifelong health problems.

"People are angry," said Yuki Mizutani, who accompanied to the hospital her 10-year-old son Futoshi, who had stomach cramps and bloody feces. She said she could not imagine the grief of the parents whose children were even sicker.

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EUROPE

Police in Catalonia Bolster Bomb Patrols

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The Spanish police stepped up patrols near crowded beaches on the Catalan coast Monday as thousands of tourists stuck to their vacation plans despite a bomb campaign by Basque separatists.

Nine persons remained hospitalized from a bomb that injured 35 when it exploded Saturday in a trash can at Tarragona airport, a main gateway for more than a million foreign tourists who annually visit the Mediterranean resort area south of Barcelona.

Two bombs were deactivated at a hotel in Spain's northeastern coastal resort of Salou late Sunday and early Monday, bringing the weekend total in the area to six, officials said.

Two more devices exploded late Saturday in coastal hotels but caused no injuries, while another was found and deactivated Sunday morning.

"These terrorist acts — it's sad to say, we've gotten used to them," said Maria Dolores Oliva, a tourism official in the town of Salou, a prime destination for British vacationers. More police officers were added to street and beach patrols Monday, she said.

The police said the Basque separatist group ETA had placed calls to news media taking responsibility for the bombs shortly before they exploded or were deactivated.

ETA, which is seeking independence for seven Basque provinces in Spain and France, has regularly targeted Spain's tourism industry, the country's largest earner of foreign currency.

Miss Oliva said that Salou's weekly outdoor market, held Mondays, was jammed with tourists as usual and that tour bus operators told her that they had canceled no visits.

"Last night they were partying like every night," said a receptionist at the Delfin Park Hotel in Salou, where about 500 tourists were evacuated Sunday after a bomb was discovered. No one was hurt.

At the Augustus II, a hotel in nearby Cambril, where a bomb was found in the parking lot Sunday, a receptionist said that the huge hotel remained full and that "Life is back to normal: they've all gone to the beach today."

About a million of Britain's 9 million visitors to Spain each year come to the Salou area. *(AP, Reuters)*

Official Quits to Protest Major's Policy on Europe

Reuters

LONDON — A junior minister of the Treasury said Monday that he was resigning from the British government to protest Prime Minister John Major's policy toward Europe.

David Heathcoat-Amory sent a letter to Mr. Major to resign as paymaster-general, the fourth-ranking position in the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Heathcoat-Amory said he was leaving "because I can no longer support the government's policy toward the European Union."

He added: "In particular, I am convinced that joining a single European currency would be disastrous, both politically and economically."

In his reply, Mr. Major said, "If, when the time comes, we decide it is not in Britain's interests to join, we will not do so." The prime minister has said he will call a referendum if the cabinet recommends that Britain join a single currency.

John Redwood, who fought Mr. Major for the party leadership last year on a Euroskeptic platform, welcomed Mr. Heathcoat-Amory's move.

"I think it is another sign to the cabinet that these are very strongly held views throughout the party," he said.

The prime minister's supporters were gloomy at the likely impact of right-wing discontent on the party's electoral prospects.

Speaking about Conservative members of Parliament, Lord Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservatives in the European Parliament, said, "If they want to win the next election, they have got to unite. It is as simple as that. In a traditional speech to Conservative legislators before a three-month summer parliamentary recess, Mr. Major called on his party last Thursday to put aside its disputes and unite to win a fifth consecutive general election.

Despite fragile signs of recovery in recent polls, the Conservatives trail the Labor Party by 25 points.

The cabinet is split on the single currency issue, with Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke the most outspoken advocate of closer links with Europe and the strongest critic of the anti-Europeans in the party.

Mr. Heathcoat-Amory's resignation could force Mr. Major into reshuffling junior and middle-ranking ministers.

Lazslo Balogh/Reuters

An elderly Muslim grieving at the funeral for 15 victims of a Serbian massacre in Ugorko in December.

9 Croats Held In Shooting Of U.S. Aide In Bosnia

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Bosnian authorities have arrested nine Croats in connection with the shooting and attempted car-jacking of a U.S. government employee, the first attack on a Western civilian in Sarajevo since the Dayton peace accord ended fighting in Bosnia, UN police officials said Monday.

The officials said the attack on the American woman, who was traveling in a car with her husband near the Sarajevo suburb of Kiseljak, appeared to be a simple robbery attempt, not a politically motivated act.

The two were ambushed on the evening of July 12 after they had dined in Kiseljak, the officials said. They were apparently violating U.S. government security regulations by riding in a car that did not indicate they were foreigners. The car did not have diplomatic license plates, and did not have any markings to indicate that they were attached to the NATO-led mission to implement peace in Bosnia.

Officials said the Croatian gunmen ambushed the car and attempted to stop it, in an apparent effort to rob its occupants and steal the vehicle — an increasingly common practice on Bosnia's perilous roads.

The pair ran the blockade and sped off. But one assailant opened fire, hitting the woman at least twice in the back.

British soldiers serving with the NATO force escorted the woman to a French hospital in Sarajevo, where she underwent surgery. She was later evacuated to Germany. Officials said she was in stable condition.

The woman's identity has not been revealed by the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo. An embassy spokesman, Jim Hutchison, initially said she was a Foreign Service officer temporarily assigned to the embassy as an administrator. But U.S. officials identified her as the employee of a U.S. government agency who was attached to the engineering unit of NATO headquarters in Bosnia.

Sheep and Goat Offal EU Target

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Union commissioner for agriculture, Franz Fischler, said Monday that he would propose a ban on offal from sheep and goats in consumer products.

EU scientists are evaluating such a ban and will not make a firm recommendation until September, officials said.

"Mad cow" disease has been linked to a similar sheep disease called scrapie, and many scientists believe cattle first caught the disease by eating feed containing tainted sheep tissue.

"I believe that spleens of sheep and goats must also be prohibited from food and feed use as well as central nervous tissues," Mr. Fischler said in a statement. "This is because the spleen may be infective at an early stage during the course of the disease."

Earlier, a report in the French newspaper Le Monde said that a group of scientists advised the European Commission for the first time that the consumption of offal from sheep and goats was dangerous.

The agriculture ministers were meeting to find ways of coping with the four-month crisis over mad cow disease and its huge cost to the taxpayer. The ministers will try to balance help for beef producers with cuts in subsidies to grain farmers, who are netting near-record world prices.

"It's quite clear that no extra money will be made available," said the Irish farm minister, Ivan Yates, chairman of the talks, as he arrived for the annual farm price negotiations. *(AFP, Reuters, AP)*

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Czech Confidence Vote

PRAGUE — The minority government of Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus looked increasingly shaky Monday as opposition Social Democratic deputies continued to demand concessions a day ahead of a confidence vote.

The Social Democratic Party said its support would hinge in part on how Parliament votes on the return of 175,000 hectares (432,000 acres) of forest to the Roman Catholic Church.

The forest was seized by the former Communist regime. The government has proposed returning it to the church but opposition deputies say the executive has no right to hand over state property. *(AFP)*

EU Lags on Waste Plan

DUBLIN — The European Union is way behind on its targets for managing and recycling waste, and concerted measures are required to reverse that trend, Environment Minister Brendan Howlin of Ireland said here.

Waste minimization and reduction was "the absolute first and key element," Mr. Howlin said at the end of a three-day session of EU environment ministers Sunday.

He said targets set would not be achieved if the present tendency continued. These targets were: to stabilize the amount of waste generated at 1985 levels by the year 2000, and to achieve 50 percent recycling of paper and plastic materials. *(AFP)*

Cattle Disease Spreads

BELGRADE — An epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease has reportedly spread from the southern Kosovo province and was recorded in a village near Belgrade, media reported on Monday.

The independent daily Nasa Borba said the highly contagious cattle disease, which can also affect humans, has been registered in the village of Ivanovo, 40 kilometers (25 miles) north of Belgrade. *(AP)*

Calendar

EU events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: European parliamentary members hand over awards for the graphics' contest of the future European currency unit, the Euro, in which a million citizens participated.

BRUSSELS: The Union's agriculture ministers meet.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

100 Could Face Trial In Italy Bribe Cases

Reuters

ROME — A public prosecutor on Monday demanded trials for more than 100 people, including former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and the Olivetti chief, Carlo De Benedetti, in connection with a corruption investigation into the Post and Telecommunications Ministry.

Two examining judges will now decide whether to press ahead with a trial.

Judicial sources said a controversial 1992 media law that handed out television frequencies to private companies, including Silvio Berlusconi's Fininvest group, lay at the heart of the four-year-long investigation.

Mr. Berlusconi's right-hand man, Gianni Letta, and Adriano Galliani, the president of Fininvest's AC Milan soccer team, are among the businessmen, lawyers and politicians for whom trials were being sought.

Maria Cordova, the prosecutor, has been investigating allegations that private television companies paid bribes to officials and politicians, including Mr. Craxi, to win TV frequencies.

In a separate part of the investigation, Mr. De Benedetti faces allegations of paying politicians bribes to win contracts to supply the Post and Telecommunications Ministry with computer equipment.

KGB Secrets on Compact Disk

Successor Agency Offers a Peek Into the Archives

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Deep inside the headquarters of Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service is nestled a supersecret museum about the history of one of the world's most legendary spy agencies, the First Directorate of the KGB.

The museum doors have long been locked to outsiders, but they are opening a notch. The Foreign Intelligence Service, the post-Soviet successor to the First Directorate, is entering the computer age.

Last week, the service unveiled its own multimedia CD-ROM, describing its history and operations, which will be available in Russian and English starting next month here and in the West.

The computer disk comes complete with video clips of interviews with Soviet spies and exact reproductions of about 300 documents taken from the archives of the secret library at the service's headquarters at Yasenevo, outside Moscow. A news release calls the disk "a comprehensive encyclopedia of the Russian Intelligence Service from its birth until the present time."

But the history is heavily censored. Virtually every document had to be cleared by a special declassification commission, which took nearly a year. Boris Labusov of the agency's news bureau said everything that might have hurt the service, its employees or the state was excised. This includes many of the spy agency's more notorious and successful exploits abroad.

For example, a user cannot click on "Aldrich H. Ames" and get any information. The former CIA official who is serving a life sentence in a U.S. prison for passing secrets to the Soviet Union is not there.

Nor is there anything in the index about Oleg Gordievsky, the London chief of the First Directorate who was also a spy for Britain and defected in 1985.

"We don't advertise Gordievsky. We are not that particularly proud of Gordievsky," explained Yuri Kobaladze, chief of the news bureau, who was a London correspondent for a Soviet newspaper in the early 1980s. (While using journalism as a cover for spies is controversial in Washington, the Russians say they are only beginning to phase it out. "My personal experience tells me it was very good cover," Mr. Kobaladze said.)

Even the early historical material is sanitized in places.

For example, there is an entry for Yevgeni Mishkevich, who was one of the "illegals," a network of spies who operated abroad under assumed names and false national identities. They played a major role in Soviet intelligence gathering in the 1930s. But those seeking clues about Mr. Mishkevich will be disappointed: he is listed only as having joined in 1924 and having worked as an illegal and as chief of illegals "in different countries of the world."

But there are nuggets of information. According to the service, there are documents ranging from the Russian civil war period through the Cold War, including an account of atomic spying in the 1940s. While the atomic bomb was a secret kept from many U.S. politicians, including then-Vice President Harry S. Truman, the disk says, "It was not a secret to the Soviet foreign intelligence." This part is preceded by a video motion picture fragment showing an early American atomic bomb test blast. The disk includes documents from the London "residency," or KGB outpost, describing efforts to figure out the American nuclear project.

Another section of interest is an account of the role of the intelligence service in the Cuban missile crisis, describing the conflicting reports that were received from Soviet agents in the United States about the American intentions in nuclear brinkmanship.

The release of secrets "is a new job," Mr. Kobaladze said. "No one ever dreamed that intelligence services would publish such documents. Gradually, it's getting better and better. We've disclosed a lot of documents over the last five years."

Noting that the disk did not have "any great secrets, great discoveries," he said there were documents that would interest scholars and intelligence buffs.

"It's important to challenge foreign scholars and show what really happened in the Cold War," he said, adding that the effort was intended to promote the intelligence service and its own version of its history. He said that while the West was full of books and specialists on the Soviet and Russian intelligence service, there had been no answer from Moscow until now.

The next disk, Mr. Kobaladze said, might be devoted to the closed museum at the Yasenevo headquarters. "We think it is ridiculous to have a museum that is closed for the general public," he said.

The current disk takes a similar approach to a museum the former KGB has already opened to the public in the center of Moscow. That museum's exhibits portray the internal secret police in the best possible light, skipping over its role in the brutal repression of millions of citizens.

Weather Halts Chechnya Raids, Russians Report

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — Bad weather halted a new round of attacks by Russian warplanes on separatist rebel positions around the southeastern Chechen village of Shatoi on Monday, the Russian command said.

Russian troops launched a massive offensive on Saturday against what commanders said was a base of between 250 and 300 rebel guerrillas high in the southern mountain region of the restive republic.

Separatists say they have between 100 and 150 fighters in the area.

The Russian command, quoted by Itar-Tass, said air attacks had been largely stopped by rain and fog.

Abbé Pierre Backs Off On Holocaust Doubts

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Abbé Pierre, a veteran French campaigner for the homeless who set off a controversy by supporting a Holocaust revisionist, backed off Monday.

The 83-year-old priest, who for years has headed popularity polls in France because of his work for the poor, slid into disgrace in April with comments supporting the views of Roger Garaudy, who is facing charges of "contesting the reality of crimes against humanity."

The comments shocked many of Abbé Pierre's supporters and led to his exclusion from the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism, a major French organization. He was also repudiated by the Catholic hierarchy and condemned by the charity Emmaus, which he founded after World War II.

In a statement published Monday by the French Catholic daily newspaper, La Croix, Abbé Pierre said he had decided to bow to the opinion of church experts.

"Having seen the way my remarks on the works of Roger Garaudy have been exploited by currents of opinion which play on the dangers of anti-Semitism and neofascism or neo-Nazism that I have fought against and will continue to fight against, I have decided to withdraw my remarks," he said.

"In order to avoid wasting my failing energies in controversies for which nothing has prepared me, and so that I can continue to devote myself to what has filled my life, I must end all involvement in this cruel debate," Abbé Pierre said.

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Backing Out on Aid

Congress is threatening to renege on a worthy commitment made by President Bill Clinton to wipe out America's debt to the World Bank program that lends money to desperately poor countries. The House voted to appropriate only $525 million of the $934 million that the United States owes. A Senate committee voted for $626 million. Unfortunately, the administration is not fighting very hard to restore the original target. The danger is that once the United States falls short, other donor countries will withdraw their pledges, leaving sub-Saharan and other poor countries without any source of money to pay for investments in health, education and roads.

The United States and 34 other wealthy countries provide money to the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, to lend money to very poor countries on steeply subsidized terms. The IDA is often the only source of external money for these countries because private investors are repelled by the risk of lending to countries that are hugely in debt.

The international agency requires that the recipients undertake prudent market reforms and use the loans to pay for important public needs like health clinics, schools and roads — built and equipped, in general, by companies from the donor countries. It is the prospect of winning these contracts that helps create a political constituency for the program in the donor countries.

The United States helped create and sustain the IDA but has now fallen more than $934 million behind its pledges. The other donors demanded, and President Clinton agreed, that the arrears be paid next year. But that huge payoff left Mr. Clinton no room next year to provide money for new IDA loans. Rather than rejoicing that the United States had agreed to wipe out its arrears, the other donors chose to add a politically incendiary form of punishment. Next year, when the United States would be contributing no money for new loans, its companies would be prohibited from bidding on contracts.

The prohibition angered Capitol Hill and companies in the construction and farm implements industries that would have expected to win contracts on IDA projects. Congress, not about to ignore the squawking of powerful industries during an election year, is gutting Mr. Clinton's request, a foolish gesture that achieves little. Congress should have instead provided the full $934 million owed, but only if the other donor countries dropped the gratuitous shackles on American business.

Full funding would not be difficult to provide. There is fat in the pending foreign operations budget, including excessive spending on military assistance for foreign countries so that they can buy American arms they do not need and cannot afford.

Foreign aid programs are unpopular when Congress is cutting domestic programs. But the IDA is special. Most of the money goes to people squeaking by on $1 a day. A $7 trillion economy can easily afford to honor America's proud tradition of helping the world's poor. That way the IDA could survive at least for one more year.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Good Economic Shape

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan appears before the Senate Banking Committee. He says such things as: "There is a very legitimate concern at this particular point about where the economy is heading. And I don't think anybody knows for sure." People in the stock and bond markets carefully weigh every word, respond with what appears to be great relief and the stock market, having gone sharply down, continues to work its way back up.

What was it Mr. Greenspan said that left these folks in such a sunny mood? It was more what he didn't say. He didn't quite say the U.S. economy has reached the point in the current, lengthy expansion where it is clearly in danger of overheating — meaning the point where the Fed could be expected to apply the brakes by raising interest rates in order to prevent inflation. Of course he didn't say the opposite, either — that the economy hadn't reached that point.

He talked instead in terms of uncertainties. The Fed still expects the rate of growth to decline in the second half of the year, and markets aren't yet so tight even after more than five years of expansion as to guarantee a renewal of inflation. Indeed, the economy's behavior has been a bit of a surprise. You'd expect on the strength of past performance to have seen more signs of inflation by now than have been seen in fact, so that maybe it's true what the pro-growth people say — that the economy can take a little more stimulus now than in the past without the same risk of setting off inflation. But then maybe it isn't true, either, and it's not as if there are no inflationary blips on the screen at all. We'll have to wait a little while to see for sure; that's what he said, and that's what produced the feeling of relief.

The fact is, the economy is in pretty good shape just now. The unemployment and inflation rates both are relatively low. They're not supposed to be able to coexist that way for long, but so far, so good. The politicians will tell you that the state of the economy is one of the reasons for the state of the campaign. The president is thought to be ahead in the polls at least in part because the economy is in good shape. The Fed and the chairman surely can take some of the credit for that.

No economic recovery lasts forever. Sooner or later the business cycle will reassert itself, and there will be an overheating and/or a downturn. And the current recovery remains an uneven one, in the blessings of which not all have shared. In general, though, these are pretty good times, and that was also Mr. Greenspan's message.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pesticides Compromise

A Congress that was supposed to be incapable of compromise on environmental issues appears to be on the verge of a compromise that has eluded legislators for years. A unanimous House Commerce committee has reported out a bill, supported by both the food and chemical industries and environmental groups, that would rationalize the regulation of pesticides.

It is the second such major bill the panel has produced without dissent in a month. Safe drinking water legislation was sent to the floor and thence to conference with the Senate in June. The drinking water bill still has some obstacles to overcome. But some congressional aides and lobbyists think that the pesticide trade-offs so long in the offing could actually be on the president's desk by the end of the month — and he is prepared to approve them.

The great dispute with regard to pesticides has always been what should be the standard of safety. The law is uneven. For residues on certain processed foods, it sets a standard — the so-called Delaney clause — widely regarded as too strict, while in other cases critics say it has been too lax. The committee bill would repeal Delaney, thereby pleasing the grocery manufacturers, but in its place impose the single strong standard, "reasonable certainty of no harm," on all foods, raw as well as processed, thereby satisfying most advocates of careful regulation as well.

Special consideration would have to be given to the particular susceptibilities of infants and children. And while the Environmental Protection Agency could take into account the cost of regulations to growers of particular products — another concession to industry — it could only do so in fairly narrow circumstances. The bill would also preserve, while limiting, the right of states to issue stronger regulations than the feds. It gives the EPA, which has often lagged in the past, 10 years to put the new standards into effect.

The industry and environmental groups alike had resisted such trade-offs in the past. Industry was driven to the table this time by a court decision that for the first time requires strict enforcement of the Delaney clause; it had to deal lest it get hurt. Likewise, the House Republicans, who suffered in opinion polls last year for taking too harsh a stance on environmental issues, badly wanted an environmental achievement to take to the voters this fall. Here's a case where the public knew better than the ideologues, the hard-edged positions of a year ago gave way to common sense and the public interest has been well served. Everyone wins if this one passes.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
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S.A.S. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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Welfare 'Reform': Officially Sanctioned Brutality

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — There is something very creepy about the American welfare debate.

The politicians have gotten together and decided it's a good idea to throw a million or so children into poverty. But they can't say that.

The proponents of this so-called "reform" effort have gone out of their way to avoid being seen for what they are — men and women of extreme privilege who are taking food out of the mouths of infants and children, the poverty-stricken elderly, the disabled.

They seek camouflage in euphemisms. So here is Clay Shaw, a Republican representative from Florida, as quoted on the front page of Friday's Washington Post:

"This is a most historic bill. I would hope the president would join us in our efforts to rescue millions of Americans out of a corrupt welfare system."

Ah, it's a rescue mission. Can't you picture it? Clay Shaw as hero. A brave Floridian protecting small children from all those breakfasts and dinners they might otherwise have to eat.

The welfare legislation currently before Congress is in no way a reform measure. It will help no one. It is a form of officially sanctioned brutality aimed at the usual suspects — the poor, the black and the brown, the very young, the uneducated, immigrants. Somebody has to be the scapegoat and they're it.

In a letter to a member of Congress last week, the Reverend Fred Kammer, president of Catholic Charities U.S.A., asserted, "The welfare reform before you reflects ignorance and prejudice far more than the experience of this nation's poorest working and welfare families."

He described the legislative proposals before the House and the Senate as "largely a sham designed to appease the ignorant and to pander to our worst prejudices in an election year."

Expressions of dismay by Father Kammer and others have not had much effect. You have to wonder what has happened to the national conversation when, a half-century after Franklin Roosevelt, voices concerned about the plight of poor children can barely be heard.

You would think, for example, that the potential dumping of a million children into poverty would be big news, but that aspect of the welfare story has drawn little attention.

When Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York stood up to address the issue last Thursday, he looked slowly around and said: "The Senate floor is all but empty. I see four senators. The lobbies are empty. There is no outcry against what we are doing."

Senator Moynihan's concern, first and foremost, is with the proposed repeal of the federal guarantee of assistance to the nation's poorest children. The states will be given block grants and if that money (plus a small contingency fund) runs out because of rising unemployment, a recession, mismanagement, whatever — well, that will be too bad.

The plan would throw a million American children into poverty.

"This will be the first time in history," the senator said, "that we have repealed a core provision of the Social Security Act. Further, we are choosing to repeal the provision for children."

President Bill Clinton opened the door to this potential disaster with his famous promise to "end welfare as we know it." Forgotten now are Mr. Clinton's elaborate (and expensive) proposals to assist welfare recipients in the difficult transition to work. The Republicans have seized the issue and their idea of reform is to lop recipients off the rolls.

Mr. Clinton has vetoed two welfare bills, but an election draws near. That is bad news for people who are already in bad shape. Congressional heroes like Clay Shaw are moving in for the kill.

The pending legislation would end benefits to well over a million legal immigrants, including many receiving Supplemental Security Income, which is assistance to low-income aged, blind and disabled persons. Senator Dianne Feinstein, a California Democrat, spoke poignantly on Friday about a "very elderly" woman whom she encountered on San Francisco's Grant Avenue.

"She was so hunched over she could barely walk," Senator Feinstein said. "She's on SSI. She's a legal immigrant to this country."

Under the current proposals, Ms. Feinstein noted, "she would be summarily thrown off of SSI."

Old women, small children, the disabled. A country that would single out such individuals for deliberate harm falls somewhere well short of greatness.

The New York Times.

Southeast Asia Seeks Endorsements of Its Nuclear-Free Zone

By Ralph A. Cossa

HONOLULU — When foreign ministers from 21 states and organizations with security interests in the Asia-Pacific region meet in Jakarta on Tuesday, one major topic in their talks is sure to be the controversial treaty banning nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia.

The treaty establishing the South East Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone, signed by the heads of state of the 10 countries of Southeast Asia in Bangkok in December, has yet to be endorsed by the five declared nuclear states. All will be present at Tuesday's meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum on security. The United States, China and Russia will be represented directly; Britain and France will be represented through the European Union.

Under the terms of the treaty, each signatory pledges not to develop, manufacture or otherwise acquire, possess or have control over nuclear weapons. Each also agrees not to station, transport, test or use nuclear weapons, or to allow any other state to do so in the zone. Like other agreements on nuclear weapon-free zones, a protocol is open for signature by the five nuclear powers.

Although the treaty was drafted along lines similar to other such agreements, it has certain unique features. Most importantly, it is the first to establish a zone including not just the land territory of all states in the region but their offshore "exclusive economic zones" and continental shelves as well.

The protocol to the treaty was drafted to prohibit nuclear powers from using, or threatening to use, nuclear weapons not only against treaty members but anywhere within the zone.

There has been considerable debate over the treaty, with the United States and China insisting that they cannot sign the protocol in its present form. The main obstacle cited has been its inclusion of continental shelves and exclusive economic zones, which stretch up to 200 nautical miles from the land of signatory states.

Another American concern involves the so-called negative security assurance, which would oblige Washington to pledge not to launch nuclear weapons from within the zone even if it faced nuclear attack from another nuclear power that had signed the protocol.

The treaty does contain provisions guaranteeing the rights of ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons to make local port calls and pass through the waters or airspace of the zone, but the United States finds the wording ambiguous.

Washington has made it clear that it does not object to the concept of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Southeast Asia, only to specific elements of the treaty that affect freedom of movement on the high seas and other principles embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The seven members of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, maintain that the treaty and protocol already recognize and respect the rights of other states in accordance with international law. Nonetheless, their foreign ministers reaffirmed in a joint communiqué Sunday after their annual meeting in Jakarta that they would continue to negotiate with the nuclear powers to reconcile their differences.

It appears that one motive behind ASEAN's desire to include exclusive economic zones and continental shelves in the zone is to make sure China does not station or deploy nuclear weapons in and around contested islands and reefs in the South China Sea. Clearly this is an objective shared by the United States.

It thus seems likely that a solution to the protocol wording can be found that will satisfy both ASEAN and the United States. It remains to be seen, however, whether China will agree to a move that is sure to be seen by Beijing as a challenge to its "sovereignty" over the South China Sea.

The writer is executive director of Pacific Forum/CSIS, a research institute in Honolulu affiliated with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The U.S. Public Has a Surprisingly Level Foreign Outlook

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The overlooked story of American foreign policy is that the public may be out in front of the experts when it comes to coping in a balanced internationalist way with the confusions of the post-Cold War world.

For instance, a group of foreign policy regulars setting up shop as the "Commission on America's National Interests" checked in last week with a grave diagnosis of a "troubling public schizophrenia." The leading symptom is a quest for "withdrawal from the world even as communications, trade and technology make America the capital of a global village." The group's prescription: to make a hierarchical ranking of national interests from "vital" through "extremely important" and "just important" to "less important," with policies to match.

Meanwhile, the University of Maryland's Center for International and Security Studies is out with its latest taking of the public pulse. The study is the stronger for confirming others' studies. Its prime finding: "Among the American public there is an emerging consensus that rejects both isolationism and the idea that the U.S. should be the dominant world leader. Most Americans feel the U.S. should stay engaged in international efforts to maintain peace and promote human welfare, but that the U.S. role should be limited to its 'fair share' and should primarily be in cooperation with other countries, and where possible through the UN."

The difference between the dark premonitions of a "troubling schizophrenia" and the cheerful prospects of an "emerging consensus" (granted, one not yet "fully crystalized") may be no greater than an analyst's hunch. What strikes me most, however, is the subtlety and discrimination evident in the Maryland study's poll and focus group responses. They suggest that more public space is available for a — careful and considered — internationalist policy than many political practitioners, Democrats as well as Republicans, have seemed to believe.

Take some of the Maryland specifics:

• If you correct for the widespread misperception that the United States is carrying a much greater international burden than it actually is, then Americans are ready to carry more of a load (for foreign aid, the United Nations and the State Department) than they do now.

• Asked to write a federal budget, a majority maintains or increases spending on all international programs except defense, which is cut deeply. "As Americans get more information about the actual level of defense spending, the majority shifts from wanting modest cuts to wanting deep cuts. Philosophically, there is also majority support for shifting some resources from military to diplomatic and other nonmilitary approaches to security."

• A solid majority, though it feels the United States is contributing more than a fair share in Bosnia, would support American peacekeepers there now and after December, while an overwhelming majority would arrest the defiant Bosnian Serb leaders even if this put American troops at risk. A solid majority would contribute some troops to UN peacekeeping in Burundi if a force was sent to that country.

• A strong majority would let American soldiers choose whether to join United Nations peacekeeping but still feels the Pentagon has a right to compel participation.

• Tugged to raise domestic aid, many Americans still would give foreign aid — on the dual basis that self-interest must be balanced by moral considerations and that it is in the long-term American interest to treat global instability.

Democrats scarcely can hide their satisfaction to find the public comfortable with both candidates on foreign policy. As the presidential aide Tony Lake told the National Journal: "If either of the two parties had fallen into the hands of the isolationists, we might have had a historic debate on foreign policy this year. I think the news of really historic significance is that in both parties, the issue was resolved in favor of those who want to remain engaged in the world."

President Bill Clinton has been wary of trying to fill up all the internationalist space that these polls indicate may be out there waiting for him — or for some president, anyway. But if Mr. Clinton, currently leading in the race for president, has reason to hang back, then former Senator Bob Dole, trailing, may have reason to move forward.

"Dole keeps trying to make headway on foreign policy by emphasizing a more unilateralist posture, increased defense spending and a rejection of multilateralism, but polling data indicate that on most of these issues Clinton is much closer to the mainstream," said Maryland's Steve Kull. "Dole's posture is not playing well with the public. And because Republicans have traditionally scored better than Democrats on foreign policy, the extent to which it's declining as a major concern of the public represents a net loss for the Republicans."

The Washington Post.

Picking Fights and Fits of Pique

By Gideon Rose

NEW YORK — Recently, I asked an editor of a foreign policy journal why he wasn't publishing any criticism of legislation like the Helms-Burton Act, which penalizes foreign companies dealing with Cuban properties formerly owned by American businesses. Everyone knows that such extraterritorial sanctions don't work, he replied, so what would be the point?

There is indeed much agreement that these kinds of sanctions are misguided attempts to coerce allies into following Washington's lead on regional issues. Nevertheless, they are now official policy.

Congress approved the Cuba legislation, named for its Republican co-sponsors, Senator Jesse Helms and Representative Dan Burton, by an overwhelming margin. President Bill Clinton signed it in March.

The week before last, the administration invoked the law in moving to deny entry visas to executives of a Canadian mining company doing business with Cuba. Last week the administration chose not to waive — as it could have — a provision of the act allowing American lawsuits against many foreign companies doing business in Cuba, although under pressure from allies it blocked such suits for six months.

And the trend does not stop with Cuba. Legislation now in Congress would penalize foreign businesses involved in big oil deals with Iran and Libya. The president has said he will sign that, too.

Basically, these punitive actions are fits of pique. The aim is to try to bully allies who cannot be persuaded into supporting American policy. But they are counterproductive. In the pursuit of minor foreign policy objectives, such penalties can lead to major disputes between the United States and its allies.

In the early 1980s, for example, the Reagan administration worried that a pipeline carrying natural gas from the Soviet Union to Western Europe would help the Soviet economy and make Europe dependent. So it prohibited foreign subsidiaries of American businesses from participating. When the ban threatened relations with allies, the Reagan administration was forced to back down.

Heavy-handed attempts to dictate the foreign policy of Washington's allies are not worth it even in the case of Iran, whose quest for nuclear weapons and support of terrorist groups are worrisome. Playing such games over the backwater that is Cuba today is risible, especially when it outrages American allies. Canada, the European Union and Latin American countries have threatened retaliation.

The current vogue for this kind of sanctions has everything to do with domestic politics, of course. Republicans raised the Cuba issue to court Cuban-Americans and paint the Democrats as soft on tyrants. The Clinton team is trying to beat the Republicans by joining them.

This would merely be politics as usual if it did not symbolize a dangerous impulse in both parties to treat foreign affairs as a second-class arena.

Damage relations with America's chief allies over Cuba? Who cares? Some votes in Florida and New Jersey may depend on the issue.

Expand NATO? That could undermine Washington's Russia policy, but it sounds tough and might please Americans of Eastern European descent.

These days, one of the few ways the United States could undermine its status as the world's dominant power would be to act so erratically that other nations question whether it is wise to continue their deference. This is why Helms-Burton and measures like it are more consequential than they might appear.

They may erode the trust that others place in America — a trust that makes for a safer world.

The author, a fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Royal Wedding

LONDON — Prince Charles of Denmark and Princess Maud of Wales were duly made husband and wife yesterday [July 22] by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The newly wedded pair returned to Marlborough House amid the enthusiastic greeting of a thoroughly representative crowd. No event has occurred in recent years to demonstrate more strikingly the loyal attachment of the English people to the Royal family.

1921: French Unions

PARIS — A vital question affecting the future character of French trade unionism will be debated by the congress of the General Labor Confederation which opens in Lille on Monday [July 25]. The question which has agitated the leaders of the Confederation, of the various federations and even of individual trade unions has now been couched in plain terms. Is French trade unionism to remain in its traditional syndicalism, or is it to identify itself with a political movement and with Communism in particular?

1946: Palestine Bomb

JERUSALEM — 50 persons were believed killed and 60 wounded today [July 22] by a bomb explosion at the King David Hotel, the Jerusalem headquarters of the British Army in Palestine and the secretariat of the Palestine government. The upper floors of the hotel housed the British Army, which recently arrested a large number of Jewish leaders in the Holy Land, searched many Jewish settlements and seized large quantities of hidden arms and ammunition. Army officials said these arrests and searches were aimed at Jewish terrorists.

OPINION/LETTERS

How a Potemkin Force Cowed the Mighty West

By Georgie Anne Geyer

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Driving up to the top of the winding mountain roads above Sarajevo, you can scarcely make out the ruins of the devastated Bosnian city below you. But you can see with utter clarity the Serbs' Potemkin "war machine" that the West so gullibly swallowed for four full years.

There it stands, all the "terror" that American and European military men trembled before: old tanks, their sides packed with sand; antique mortars nearly falling off the mountainsides; artillery pieces out in the open, without even trees to hide them.

The good news is that there is much private head-hanging among American and European military men about the analyses of this war. One of the European officers who made the drive with me said with disgust, "Six helicopter gunships would have taken all of this out." Another said, "When I saw those primitive artillery emplacements, I was physically sick."

One of the major American military planners in Bosnia reviewed with me the strange and pervasive passivity that afflicted the Western militaries over the Bosnian war since 1991, thus handing the Serbs a free hand to wreak havoc across the Balkans.

"It was the military thought process," he said. "There was the idea that you can't solve problems with air power alone. What we didn't realize was the [lack of] fighting will of the people on the other side. We didn't realize that they were thugs who would be horrified by bombing."

Once one gets up to Pale, the "capital" of the so-called Republika Srpska, the mood becomes one of political surrealism. Pale is a small red-roofed ski lodge town, nestled in high pine forests. Yet it was from here that the Bosnian Serbs relentlessly slayed tens of thousands of people while the West dithered.

Meanwhile, in the ruins of Sarajevo below, there is no question that, in military terms, the situation has improved enormously since the arrival of the NATO force last winter. There is a hushed peace, and many of the provisions of the Dayton accords are finally being carried out. The United States has confirmed that Iranian fighters have left Bosnia, while $300 million in cash and equipment has been raised for arming the Bosnian Army, and the long-awaited Defense Law designed to merge the armies of Croatia and Bosnia has been passed by both governments.

"We have made more progress in the military field than we dreamed of," Admiral Leighton Smith, overall commander of troops in Bosnia, told me in his offices in Sarajevo. "Every single day, 52,000 men and women are doing a hell of a lot to make this country achieve peace."

The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Then he added thoughtfully, "I'm not sure I'd describe the current conditions in Bosnia as peace but perhaps as the absence of war leading to peace."

Yet even while the military's fine technical work here should be commended, "Bosnia" — with all that word symbolizes to the world — represents for the U.S. military as well as for others serious questions that are as yet only being posed privately.

For four years, for instance, the top military brass in Washington essentially lied about Serbian capacities. They built a bunch of thugs and rustic "mountain Serbs," dependent on pitiful weaponry, into "super-Serbs" whom the West dared not confront. They insisted that bombing would not hurt these Serbs and seemed amazed when bombing eventually ended the whole thing with expectable swiftness.

If the U.S. military could so misanalyze this rather simple and primitive war, how can it be trusted to analyze other wars? To inspire future generations with courage and conviction? Or to protect Americans when new conflicts occur?

After the Dayton accords of last November, the message was that now we Americans were going to get tough, to use power, to show this time we really mean it. No more would the Serbs "string along" the West!

But as a matter of fact, this hasn't happened. Indeed, the entire mission is characterized by technocratic excellence overlaid by bureaucratized passivity, deriving from the utter horror of taking *any* casualties.

It doesn't take the other side very long to get onto that, and the Bosnian Serbs have done so again. How long will it take other potential mass murderers to figure out how to operate with impunity by manipulating this hesitant power?

Universal Press Syndicate.

Longing for the Certainty Of Old-Fashioned Cursive

By Tamara Plakins Thornton

NEW YORK — The conventional wisdom in America these days is that the art of penmanship is vanishing and that the culprit is electronic. As a teacher in Michigan recently told the Chicago Tribune, "Handwriting has taken a big beating because of computers and keyboards."

But this is hardly the first time warnings have been sounded about sloppy penmanship. A hundred years ago, it was the typewriter that was spelling the death of cursive. At issue today, as it was 100 years ago, is a fear of modern technology and a yearning for a simpler past.

MEANWHILE

Early in the century, educators concerned about the reduced emphasis on penmanship and the introduction of typing into the curriculum came up with a novel way of fighting back. The Palmer method of shaping letters promised to meet the typewriter on its own terms by turning the arm into a perpetual motion machine.

But the hand was no match for a Remington. By the 1950s, the alleged decline of handwriting had become something of a national obsession. Penmanship jeremiads appeared by the dozens in educational periodicals and popular magazines. The "increasing reliance on the telephone, typewriter, dictating machines and electronic brains," commented The Saturday Evening Post in 1955, "would seem to be making handwriting as obsolete as smoke signals."

The Cold War had increased our American paranoia. Our weakened moral fiber, it was argued, would make us less able to withstand a foreign aggressor. We Americans had been too permissive. Among other things, we had allowed schoolchildren to avoid the hard work of learning proper handwriting.

By the mid-1960s, America had become worried not only about moral laxity but economic competitiveness as well. Penmanship advocates pointed to the economic costs of illegible inventory lists, sales receipts, packing slips and the like.

The championing of self-expression and individuality in the late 1960s and 1970s prompted plenty of complaints about lack of discipline among youth. As two Palmer-trained pedagogues commented in 1975: "Children are rarely made to do anything in school any more. They have freedom of choice, which is good, but given freedom of choice, who among us would elect the dullness and repetition which characterized the penmanship of yore?"

In 1991, when the talk-show host Phil Donahue recalled "the law and order of Catholic school in the '40s" and "the absolutes that enabled us to sleep so well in childhood," he chose the Palmer method to symbolize the certainties of his youth.

"Your penmanship," he wrote in a newspaper essay addressing his teacher, Sister Mary Andrew, was "the excellent standard to which we all aspired." But as Mr. Donahue confessed, he had long since strayed from that model: "This small sin of the flesh is just one reminder of the many shortfalls between doing what you said and doing what I do. My adult life has been, like my penmanship, sliding backward."

Some are drawn to old-fashioned cursive as an antidote to the impersonal nature of the modern world. "It was like a little time capsule," is the way a writer for The Denver Post described a handwritten letter, "friendlier than a letter dashed off on a computer. It was a real letter — the kind people don't have time to write anymore." In St. Cloud, Minnesota, a company called Written by Hand employs 150 workers to pen thousands of handwritten appeals for charity. Ballpoint pens are used because they are messy; smudges are seen as a personal touch.

The ultimate goal of all the hand-wringing over handwriting is not legibility and never has been. The real motive is to remember a time when rules were rules and people followed them, when machines were just machines and people ruled them. Instead of lamenting the sad fate of cursive, we would do better to think about why it matters so much to us in the first place.

The writer, a professor of history at the State University of New York at Buffalo, is the author of a forthcoming cultural history of handwriting. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hardly Inspirational

Regarding "'Unabomber' Trail of Terror Parallels a 1907 Conrad Novel" (July 10) by Serge Kovaleski:

Joseph Conrad "portrayed science and technology as nefarious forces naively exulted by the public," Mr. Kovaleski writes, adding that in his novel "The Secret Agent," Conrad "created a character who wants to destroy an observatory he sees as a symbol of science, 'the sacrosanct fetish of today.'"

This could leave the impression that Conrad sympathized with the plotter. In fact, the character referred to is portrayed in the book as cynical and malign — nefarious even.

Whatever Conrad's ideas about science and technology, he made clear that he had no sympathy for terrorism of any sort.

In the book's introduction, Conrad, recalling the actual attempt to blow up the observatory that inspired his novel, calls it "a blood-stained inanity of so fatuous a kind that it was impossible to fathom its origin by any reasonable or even unreasonable process of thought. ... One remained faced by the fact of a man blown to bits for nothing even remotely resembling an idea, anarchistic or other."

It is safe to assume that Joseph Conrad would have no more sympathy for the actions of the "Unabomber." If Theodore Kaczynski did indeed read "The Secret Agent" a dozen times and got the opposite impression, his lawyers would be remiss if they didn't use it as part of an insanity plea for their client.

GARY NORTON.
Prague.

Major's 'Won't Do'

As a Briton, I was brought up to be proud of my country's positive role in world affairs, demonstrating what can be done, not what won't be done. John Major's attitude toward his fellow Europeans in the so-called beef war smacks of pique, not politics.

CHRISTOPHER R. CONE.
St. Moritz.

An Unfortunate Act

As an American, I am embarrassed by the passage of the "Defense of Marriage Act" by the House of Representatives. Since when has the institution of marriage been under attack to such an extent that the federal government feels it has to legislate its defense?

Sadly, it appears that legislators acted not so much to defend marriage as to suppress the rights of a minority — homosexuals, male and female. This legislation will not serve to strengthen marriage. If anything, it will stir trouble and prove to be divisive.

SERGE GRYNKEWICH.
Manila.

BOOKS

AFTER THOUGHT:
The Computer Challenge to Human Intelligence

By James Bailey. Illustrated. 277 pages. $25. Basic Books/HarperCollins.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE subtitle of James Bailey's excitingly instructive book is perhaps unfortunate. For by arguing, as he does, that computers have not begun to realize their potential, that indeed computers will soon be able to evolve their intelligence independent of human control, he provokes frightening sci-fi images of robots supplanting humans and taking over the world.

But this is not at all what Bailey intends. As his book eventually reveals, his subtitle doesn't mean that computers will challenge humans in a confrontational sense. Rather, he is suggesting that computers will liberate human thought.

In fact, he foresees an "electronic computing revolution" whose "intellectual impact will be greater than anything since the Renaissance, possibly greater than anything since the invention of language."

A former senior manager at Thinking Machines Corp., which has developed a wide range of evolutionary computer algorithms, Bailey is clearly knowledgeable about the history of scientific thought. In his view, this history has led the human race into an intellectual cul-de-sac, the dead end of linear thinking, although it has been extremely productive.

One misstep in this journey, Bailey suggests, was Copernicus' assertion in "The Revolutions" that his geometrical description of the planets was not a fiction but true, which, as Bailey puts it, "began to give a new centrality to thought."

A subsequent misstep was Descartes' dogma that human thought was sequential and, as Bailey puts it, his insistence that "the world outside his mind conformed to his dictum of sequentiality even when it demonstrably did not." As Bailey writes, "Descartes drilled his methodology into the collective psyche of Europe."

Largely because of this, computers for some 50 years have been electronic versions of Cartesian sequential logic.

Yet in the last two decades matters have been changing. With the development of parallel processing, the unitary view of thought has begun to break down. Parallel processing allows a computer to think about more than one thing at a time, as human beings themselves in fact do.

"As a result," Bailey writes, "a whole new set of parallel intermaths is coming to the fore to challenge the sequential maths of the Industrial Age, which had only humans to carry them out."

With more data about the physical world available than ever before, computing has taken on more complex tasks that are applicable to immune systems, economies, politics, ecologies, the weather and the mind itself.

An unfortunate paradox of Bailey's book is that to show us precisely how these new maths will work he would have to plunge us into arcana beyond the average reader's comprehension. So we have to make do with unfamiliar terms like genetic algorithms, artificial life, classifier systems and neural networks.

His most intelligible discussion concerns cellular automatons, or small units that are given simple instructions and can then, in large numbers, simulate complex systems, like the motion of fluid, the flow of traffic or the flight of birds in flocks.

But when Bailey talks about "bit evolution" and the future capacity of computers to change their formulations as they go along, you have to accept a certain amount, which can be frustrating.

In Bailey's view, the greatest challenge posed by the computer revolution will be for humans to trust processes of thinking they won't necessarily understand. For instance, techniques like neural networks can spot buying or selling opportunities in a market pattern without supplying proof "in any human-absorbable form."

But his main point is that we must become aware of the outmoded abstractions on which our thinking is based — and jettison them. On this, he cites Alfred North Whitehead: "A civilization which cannot burst through its current abstractions is doomed to sterility after a very limited burst of progress."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

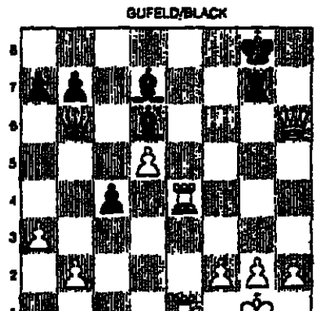
JOEL Benjamin beat Eduard Gufeld in Round 5 in the Hawaiian International Tournament.

The method of playing 3 c3 Nf6 4 Be2 against the Sicilian Defense replaces that often frenetic battleground with one of tranquil maneuvering. Still, it is hard to prevent White from getting superior space in the center, as he does after 4...e6 5 d3 Be7 6 Nbd2 0-0 7 0-0 Nc6 8 d4.

Gufeld's exchanges with 13...Nd2 14 Bd2 prevented the black position from becoming cramped. And his 14...Qb6 sidetracked a white bishop from the kingside after 15 Bc3.

Whereas 18...Bc6 to be followed by 19...Bd5 would have been passive,

GUFELD/BLACK



BENJAMIN/WHITE

Position after 33 Re4

Gufeld aimed for active counterplay with 18...f5, even though 19 ef Rf6 20 Qg4 meant that Benjamin could look forward to kingside attacking chances, too.

At his 26th turn, Benjamin had obtained the maximum mobilization his position allowed, and so he threw everything into a mating attack with the bishop sacrifice 26 Bg6!? hg 27 d5!

Gufeld found a defense with 27...e5 and after 28 Re5!, he threaded his way with 28...Rh7! 29 Qg6 Rg7.

Gufeld's 30...Qb6! was an excellent defensive move that gained a precious tempo by threatening to mate beginning with 31...Qf2. Benjamin had to beat a retreat with 31 R5e3.

After 31...Rff7 32 Bg7 Rg7 33 Re4, Benjamin had the material advantage of rook plus three pawns for Gufeld's bishop pair. But Gufeld failed to realize that his bishops had stopped his opponent's mating threats and that the bishops were about to come into their own. He blundered with 33...Bc5?, enabling Benjamin to get a winning endgame with 34 Qb6 ab 35 Rc4.

Gufeld did not see until hours after the game that he had a powerful resource, 33...Qc5!, threatening to capture the d5 pawn and also to gain a mighty passed pawn with 34...c3! that would have rescued the game for him. Without a clear continuation of the attack, Benjamin would have had to take the draw with 35 Re8 Be8 36 Re8 Bf8 37 Qe6 Rf7 38 Qg6 Rg7 39 Qe6 Kh7 40 Qf5 Kg8 41 Qe6, and so on.

Gufeld's 37...Rf5? let Benjamin trap a bishop with 38 Rh4. After 41 Rh4, Gufeld, behind in material, gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Benj'min	Black Gufeld	White Benj'min	Black Gufeld
1 e4	c5	21 Re2	Rf4
2 Nf3	d6	22 Qh3	g6
3 c3	Nf6	23 Rae1	R4f7
4 Be2	e6	24 Be4	Bd8
5 d3	Be7	25 Qh8	Qc7
6 Nbd2	0-0	26 Bg6	hg
7 0-0	Nc6	27 d5	e5
8 d4	cd	28 Re5	Rh7
9 cd	Bd7	29 Qg8	Rg7
10 Re1	Rc8	30 Qh6	Qb6
11 a3	d5	31 R5e3	Rff7
12 e5	Ne4	32 Bg7	Rg7
13 Bd3	Nd2	33 Re4	Bc5
14 Bd2	Qb6	34 Qb8	ab
15 Bc3	Na5	35 Rc4	Bh3
16 Nd2	Nc4	36 g3	Rf7
17 Nc4	dc	37 Re2	Rf5
18 Bc2	f5	38 Rh4	Rd5
19 ef	Rf6	39 Rh3	Rd1
20 Qg4	Rcf8	40 Kg2	Kg7
		41 Rh4	Resigns

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1. What was the name of the network that was the precursor to Internet?
a) Cyberspace b) APPLETALK c) ARPANET d) Lost in Space

2. The term "cyberspace" was coined by:
a) H. G. Wells b) Steven Jobs c) Isaac Asimov d) William Gibson

3. The program used to surf the World Wide Web is commonly known as:
a) a surfer b) a browser c) Mosaic™ d) hypercard

4. What is the name of the WWW's language?
a) URML b) DOS c) HTML d) LISA

5. What does URL stands for?
a) Union Labor Rights b) Uniform Resource Locator c) Ubiquitous Role Listing d) Uplink Ring Loop

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2) Valid only where legal. No purchase necessary.
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4) No correspondance will be entered into. Proof of postage or e-mail return request will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
5) No cash alternative to prizes.
6) Winners will be drawn on Sept. 15, 1996 and published thereafter in the newspaper. The first three entries will be the winners.
7) On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

23-7-96

INTERNATIONAL

Hunting for the Clues

Study of Debris Requires Patience

Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

MORICHES, New York — After the crash of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1988, it took investigators seven days to determine that the cause had been a bomb.

But after a Boeing 737 rolled steeply and crashed on approach to Pittsburgh in September 1994, the FBI spent weeks trying to determine if someone had sabotaged the plane to kill a passenger — a drug informer.

That theory proved wrong, and the cause of the crash is still not certain, though a mechanical problem is suspected.

The crucial evidence needed to get a good idea of what caused a crash differs from accident to accident, and so does the time needed to find it. Sometimes, investigators come up with the answers in two or three days — other times, never.

The problem with TWA Flight 800, investigators say, is that the best evidence is usually found on plane parts that do not float and that, because of weather, they have not raised anything from the bottom since the crash Wednesday night.

The water, though, is quite shallow for salvage purposes, only about 140 feet (45 meters) at the deepest. Often, flight data recorders and other aircraft parts have been retrieved from thousands of feet under water. And four days is not a very long time by most crash-investigation standards. Some crash investigations have gone much faster, but others have taken much longer, even when the wreckage was accessible on land.

The American Airlines 757 headed to Cali, Colombia, from Miami crashed on the night of Dec. 20, 1995, and searchers found the "black boxes" two days later. Shortly afterward, the National Transportation Safety Board read out the data, and it was obvious to investigators that the cause was human error.

The investigation into the ValuJet DC-9 crash in the Everglades on May 11 took a little longer, and for several days, a bomb was among the theories. There were three crucial clues in the crash: the co-pilot's radio transmission about smoke in the cockpit, along with shipping records that never left the ground about dangerous oxygen generators loaded improperly in the forward cargo hold, and an indication on the flight recorder of a sudden but brief increase in cabin pressure.

The crash was at midday on May 11. The discovery of the conclusive piece of evidence was announced by federal safety authorities on the evening of May 14, a day after the flight recorder was found in the Everglades mud.

The crash in Roselawn, Indiana, of an ATR-72 turboprop operated by American Eagle was resolved almost as rapidly. It went down in a bean field on Oct. 31, 1994, and the flight data and voice recorders — the "black boxes" — were found in the mud on Nov. 2.

By the next day, investigators had a detailed picture of the plane's trajectory, and by Nov. 4 they very strongly suspected the problem was related to icing. A full explanation did not appear until hearings four months later, and a formal declaration of the cause did not come until this month.

Only twice in recent years has the FBI taken over an investigation because of a finding that the cause was criminal, and both of those conclusions came quickly.

When a Pacific Southwest plane crashed on Dec. 7, 1987, with 43 people on board, the pilot said in a transmission shortly before the crash of his small commuter jet that there had been gunfire in the cabin. There were no survivors. Two days later, the FBI found the pistol, and soon after, a note written on an airsickness bag by a disgruntled former airline employee that explained why he was about to shoot the two pilots.

Early on, investigators thought the former employee also had a bomb. But later, they decided that he did not.

Corinne Dufka/Reuters

A survivor of the July 20 massacre of 300 people by Hutu rebels in Burundi walking past bodies awaiting burial.

Burundi's Army Pursues Hutu Rebels

Reuters

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — The Tutsi-dominated army said Monday that it was pursuing Hutu rebels who it blamed for a weekend massacre of more than 300 Tutsi civilians.

"There will be no reprisals, but for the last two days we have been trying to pursue the rebels and that is quite a different story," said an army spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Longin Minani.

Western diplomats fear that the army may be on a reveage campaign against Hutu and report growing pessimism about the fledgling peace plan proposed by Western governments and African states.

Burundi was in national mourning Monday after the attack at a camp for internally displaced Tutsi in the central Gitega region, in which more than 300 civilians, most of them women, children and babies, were massacred. The Burundi Army blamed Hutu rebels for the attack. The main Hutu rebel group, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy, told Reuters that Hutu attacked the refugee camp at Bugendana because the army had earlier massacred Hutu civilians.

The attack on the Bugendana camp was the latest in a series of rampages that have killed 150,000 people since 1993. The United Nations' special delegate to Burundi, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro from Brazil, has called the situation "unbearable."

Up to 1,000 people a month are being killed in a conflict that sees the Burundian government struggling to hold the center ground as the army battles it out with Hutu rebel groups.

Millions Fight Floods in China Amid Warning Of New Danger

Reuters

BEIJING — Millions of troops are backing up rescue workers to battle floods in south and central China that have killed more than 850 people and left millions homeless or stranded, officials said Monday.

They are warning that the worst may be yet to come.

"The new week brings the start of a 20-day period that is thought by experts to be the country's most dangerous in terms of floods," the China Daily said. "It may be that the worst is yet to come."

In Hunan province alone the death toll as of Monday had surged to 195 from 47 last Thursday, officials said. Three of the victims were soldiers, state television reported.

About 8 million soldiers, police officers, students of military academies and civilians have been fighting the floods along the Yangtze river in central Hunan and Hubei provinces for days, rescuing thousands of stranded victims and scrambling to prevent rivers from bursting their banks.

Military helicopters have been airlifting rice, medicine, clothing and tents to stranded victims, officials said.

The flooding affected nearly 19 million people in 12 cities and 56 counties of Hunan and 2 million residents were stranded by the rising waters, officials said.

Economic losses from flooding in Hunan soared to 24.93 billion yuan ($2.99 billion), far exceeding an earlier estimate of 1.2 billion yuan, an official said.

Nearly 4 million people across China had been cut off by flood waters, 810,000 homes had collapsed and 2.8 million homes had been damaged in eight provinces as of last Thursday, the Ministry of Civil Affairs said.

The risk of further flooding remained along the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze, Asia's longest river, and some smaller rivers also threatened to burst their banks, the China Daily said.

■ 7 Executed for Stealing Arms

Seven people convicted of stealing firearms and ammunition were executed by courts in five different provinces Monday, Xinhua news agency reported, according to Agence France-Presse.

PLANE: *Part of Fuselage Recovered*

Continued from Page 1

plane, a missile hit it or there was an electrical or mechanical malfunction.

He said there was too little evidence to decide which scenario was correct and declined to say which one he suspected was most likely.

Because the plane had been in Greece on Wednesday before flying to New York, several FBI investigators arrived in Athens on Friday and were talking to everyone at the airport with any connection to the TWA flight.

In an effort to determine whether terrorism may have been involved, CIA and FBI agents in many countries were interviewing sources and hunting for any potentially relevant information.

Some relatives and friends of victims have complained angrily that the recovery and identification of the bodies of their loved ones has been agonizingly slow.

"Anger is without question the predominant feeling," among the families, said a Red Cross counselor, Dottie Brier. "It is increasing and increasing."

Deflecting criticism that search efforts got off to a slow start, navy officials said that their 24-hour-a-day effort has been unmarred by breakdowns or a lack of equipment, contradicting reports given by senior crash investigators late Sunday.

The survey was proceeding, the officials said, just like those that in the past have found objects as large as the wreckage of the Challenger space shuttle and as small as a single door that dropped from a jumbo jet near Hawaii in 1990 and sank in 14,000 feet of water.

"We have yet to have an hour of downtime," said Keith Cooper, a spokesman for the office of the Navy Supervisor of Salvage, referring to the current search. "Any equipment that had problems was not Navy equipment."

Charles Wetli, the medical examiner for Suffolk County, whose shoreline is closest to the crash site, said that identifying the remaining bodies was "still going to be an arduous, tedious task."

(Reuters, AP, WP, AFP)

Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune reported from Paris:

While France is directly concerned by the destruction of the Paris-bound flight, which was carrying 42 French passengers, government officials said Monday that the U.S. investigation seemed to be proceeding as fast as possible.

They also indicated that France was cooperating with some U.S. intelligence inquiries but had no leads of its own and was not troubled by the time it was taking to determine the cause.

"The Americans are right to be methodical and painstaking, and we know from experience that it can take time to be certain about what happened," the presidential spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, said, adding, "Leaping to wrong conclusions would only make matters worse for everyone."

Arafat and Israeli to Meet on Border

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — The issues of Jerusalem and Israel's closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are expected to be on the agenda of Yasser Arafat's meeting with Foreign Minister David Levy of Israel, the first top-level meeting since Israel's new government of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu took office.

The Palestinian Authority leader will meet Mr. Levy on Tuesday at the Erez checkpoint between Israel and autonomous Gaza.

Jurisdiction over Jerusalem, which both Israel and the Palestinians want as their capital, set off a crisis over the weekend when Palestinian police arrested an Arab resident of East Jerusalem and took him to the West Bank for questioning.

Israel, insisting the Palestinians overstepped their authority by arresting Abdel-Salam Hirbawi, said it would not implement promises to let more Palestinian workers into Israel until he was released.

The Palestinians released Mr. Hirbawi late Sunday, but the Israeli Army said the delay in easing the West Bank closure would continue indefinitely. A Foreign Ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said he believed that the Palestinians would raise the issue of Israel's five-month closure, which bans tens of thousands of Palestinian workers and products from crossing into Israel.

Israel may offer some concessions, he said.

The Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz reported Monday that Mr. Arafat would present Mr. Levy with a series of demands, including an immediate resumption of the permanent status talks, which have been on hold since the elections.

Police in Chicago Detonate Bomb Found at O'Hare

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — A small pipe bomb was found at O'Hare International Airport and detonated Sunday night by the Chicago police. The authorities at the airport had tightened security after receiving bomb threats earlier in the day.

A police spokesman said the bomb, a two-inch (five-centimeter) section of pipe with tape at both ends, was found at 6:10 P.M. in a cargo area on the tarmac of Signature Airlines, a commuter service. The area was not close to passenger terminals. The device was detonated by the city's bomb and arson squad.

The authorities also searched two planes at the airport after receiving bomb threats, officials said.

"No suspicious bomb materials were found," said a spokeswoman for the Chicago Department of Aviation, Megan Hughes.

Airport officials ordered Mexicana Airlines Flight 817 with 128 passengers on board to return to O'Hare shortly after takeoff after they received the threat and a Delta Air Lines jet was searched at the gate, she said.

In Washington, meanwhile, the State Department said it had authorized families of U.S. government employees to leave Saudi Arabia because of threats of terrorism. "Security concerns make this a prudent measure at this time," the department said. *(NYT, AFP, AP)*

HOLBROOKE: *American Negotiator in the Spotlight Again*

Continued from Page 1

facilities — was preposterous.

But what did that matter, as long as the threat of a walkout was credible to the CNN producers in New York?

With a minute or so to go to air time, CNN caved in. Mr. Holbrooke would go first, at the top of the hour, relegating news of the air disaster to second place. Chalk up another — albeit minor — negotiating triumph for one of the most accomplished practitioners of shuttle diplomacy since Henry A. Kissinger was secretary of state.

Mr. Holbrooke retired from the State Department in February to spend more time with his new wife, Kati Marton, and to work for a Wall Street firm. (Some officials at the State Department suspect that his goal is to become secretary of state in a second Clinton administration.)

But last week, the 55-year-old diplomat was back to his old tricks, shuttling furiously between Balkan capitals, twisting the arms of assorted strongmen, giving interviews as he dived in and out of presidential offices and surviving on three to four hours of sleep a night.

In sweeping historical terms, there was not that much to show for this frenetic activity. Under intense pressure both from the West and the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, Mr. Karadzic agreed to step down as leader of the Bosnian Serbs. He will be replaced by politicians who are no less nationalistic than he is.

There was no mention in the agreement of the Bosnian Serbs' military leader, General Ratko Mladic, who, like Mr. Karadzic, has been indicted for genocide by the war crimes tribunal at The Hague.

And Bosnia still seems headed for ethnic partition.

In tactical terms, however, Mr. Holbrooke's mission was a success. Mr. Karadzic's resignation enables Washington to claim that the minimal conditions have been met for "free and fair elections" on Sept. 14.

It lessens the embarrassment for the Clinton administration, which has been campaigning for months to win the ouster of General Mladic and Mr. Karadzic.

The political heat is now off the United States to organize an operation to capture the two men, which, if it went wrong, could have adversely affected Mr. Clinton's re-election chances.

In short, Mr. Holbrooke has proved himself indispensable yet again. He has succeeded where others failed.

The way he orchestrated public and private pressure against the Bosnian Serbs, taking one step at a time, was reminiscent of his tactics during the months leading up to the Dayton peace accord.

Then, as now, he sought to "lock in" any progress by going public before anyone could have second thoughts.

BROKER: *Bonn Official Sets Up Swap*

Continued from Page 1

Szimkus, a German facing a death sentence in Iran on charges of spying for Iraq.

The two incidents underline what German officials depict as Mr. Schmidbauer's special influence with the Iranian intelligence services, which are thought to control the Hezbollah, or Party of God, guerrillas involved in the exchange Sunday.

German officials said Israel last May sought Bonn's mediation to secure the remains of two Israeli soldiers. Mr. Schmidbauer's mission, which yielded Israel the remains in exchange for the release of 45 jailed Shiites and more than 100 Hezbollah corpses, was kept a particularly close secret after the rightist government of Benjamin Netanyahu took office.

In marked contrast to Washington, Bonn pursues a policy called "critical dialogue" with Iran, arguing that no influence is gained by ostracizing Tehran as the United States does. Sunday's exchange is certain to be presented here as a vindication of that policy.

■ Israel Seeks Bonn Intercession

Israel asked Germany on Monday to trace Captain Ron Arad and three other Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon, according to state radio, Agence France-Presse reported from Tel Aviv.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai gave the message to Mr. Schmidbauer on Monday.

Mr. Schmidbauer said Sunday that he would continue his mediation until Israel and Lebanese militias had returned all prisoners and bodies.

Peter Ludwig, 71, Is Dead; Eclectic German Art Collector

The Associated Press

BONN — Peter Ludwig, 71, a German who was one of the world's foremost art collectors with passions ranging from Picasso and pop art to antique treasures, died Monday, a spokesman for his chocolate company said.

The cause of death was not immediately announced, but Mr. Ludwig had been hospitalized for weeks with a colon ailment.

Mr. Ludwig made a fortune managing a German chocolate company in Aachen. As a patron of the arts, he had an eclectic taste including early 20th-century Russian avant-gardists, South American gold trinkets and medieval German manuscripts.

Works collected by Mr. Ludwig and his wife, Irene, over a half-century are displayed in some 30 museums worldwide. In Cologne, the city agreed to build a new museum for more than 300 works of pop art the Ludwigs collected in the 1960s and donated to the Rhineland metropolis. More recently, Mr. Ludwig offered the city his 90-piece Picasso collection.

Mr. Ludwig was the driving force behind the establishment of new modern-art museums in Vienna, Budapest and St. Petersburg.

Father Jenco, Hostage in Lebanon

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Father Lawrence Jenco, 61, a Roman Catholic priest who in the 1980s spent 594 days as the hostage of an Islamic group in Lebanon, died of cancer last week in Hillside, Illinois, near Chicago, it was learned Monday.

As head of Catholic Relief Services in Beirut, he was taken hostage by Islamic Jihad on Jan. 8, 1985. He was freed July 26, 1986, after negotiations mediated by Anglican pastor Terry Waite.

Father Jenco had written a book about his experience, in which he stated "I forgive but I remember." His memories included once having explosives attached to his body, and on another occasion believing he was to be hanged.

TRAFFIC: *A Bumpy Road Lies Ahead in Europe's Drive to End Its Traffic Jam*

Continued from Page 1

greater use of private cars and put more goods on the roads.

Road use surged by one-third in France, Germany and Britain between 1985 and 1992, and by one-quarter in the Netherlands and Belgium, according to Dutch government figures. But car ownership and usage rates still lag 30 to 40 percent behind U.S. levels, suggesting considerable room for growth.

Moreover, the highways continue to absorb an increasing share of Europe's transport needs despite extensive, subsidized public transport and intercity rail networks. More than four-fifths of all passengers travel by car.

A study sponsored by the Department of Transport in Britain found that slashing public transport fares by 50 percent would cut car traffic and emissions by no more than 2 percent.

European governments are beginning to react, but their priorities differ sharply.

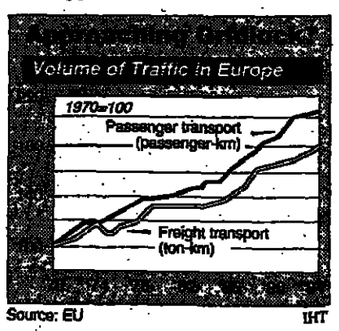
The Netherlands is planning a modern, dedicated freight rail line from the port of Rotterdam to the German border. Britain's Department of Transport approved a strategy in April that aims to tighten emissions standards, allow local governments to limit car use in city centers, and target road investments at the worst highway bottlenecks.

But in France, the largest European country, the government continues to rely on a 1992 program of road-building to relieve main arteries, and on higher highway toll charges in peak periods.

The Transport Ministry in Britain faulted Mr. Kinnock for failing to examine the effect of higher charges on the mobility of poor people and on jobs in the automobile and tourism industries.

Undaunted, Mr. Kinnock vowed to press ahead. His proposal aims to make road pricing more efficient by reducing one-time fees such as car registration taxes and increasing charges based on road use.

As a start, on July 10 he proposed a radical change in the main vehicle tax administered by the commission. Instead of a fixed, annual tax paid by truckers, the fee would vary according to a vehicle's emission levels and weight. It also would allow national governments to impose vehicle surcharges on environmentally sensitive routes.



Source: EU IHT

Eventually, Mr. Kinnock said, Europe will need to introduce electronic road pricing to allow governments to automatically levy fees on vehicles at peak hours on urban ring roads and in city centers.

Singapore plans to become the first country to introduce this technique next year, using a system developed by Philips Electronics NV. The Netherlands and Austria aim to follow suit in 1999, while Germany is debating a move from 2000.

The key for Europe, Mr. Kinnock said, is to ensure that these systems are compatible so drivers do not have to buy new windshield pricing disks when they cross a border.

TRANSPLANT: *To Get a New Heart or Liver, an Ailing Japanese Must Leave Home*

Continued from Page 1

nature intended for them.

"This is a hard question, and this is the hard answer: Eventually everybody must die. It is sad to say, but perhaps we must admit it is time for that person to die," said Ritsuo Ishikawa, spokesman for a national group that opposes transplants.

When Mr. Ishikawa was asked if he meant that Mr. Kiuchi and others who have gone abroad for life-saving operations — including a year-old boy whose life was saved by an American heart transplant — should have stayed at home and died, he said: "To have a fulfilled life does not necessarily mean to have a long life."

Takeshi Umehara, a scholar of Japanese culture, said the root of the controversy was that Westerners and Japanese analyze the transplant issue differently.

He explained that Westerners believed that humans are differentiated from other species by their ability to reason. It is easy for them to accept the notion that death occurs when the brain ceases to function.

But, he said, Japanese believe that "it is not only the brain that makes us human." So for them, even a brain-dead person is alive until the last beat of his heart. A bill recognizing brain death as the legal end of life was introduced in the Japanese Parliament two years ago. But the issue is so sensitive that lawmakers have refused to debate it.

Akihiko Noro, a member of the lower house of Parliament who supports the bill, argues that Japan has changed and that a majority of the people are willing to accept the concept of brain death.

"Doctors want it, patients need it, and hundreds of people are going overseas to get" transplants, Mr. Noro said.

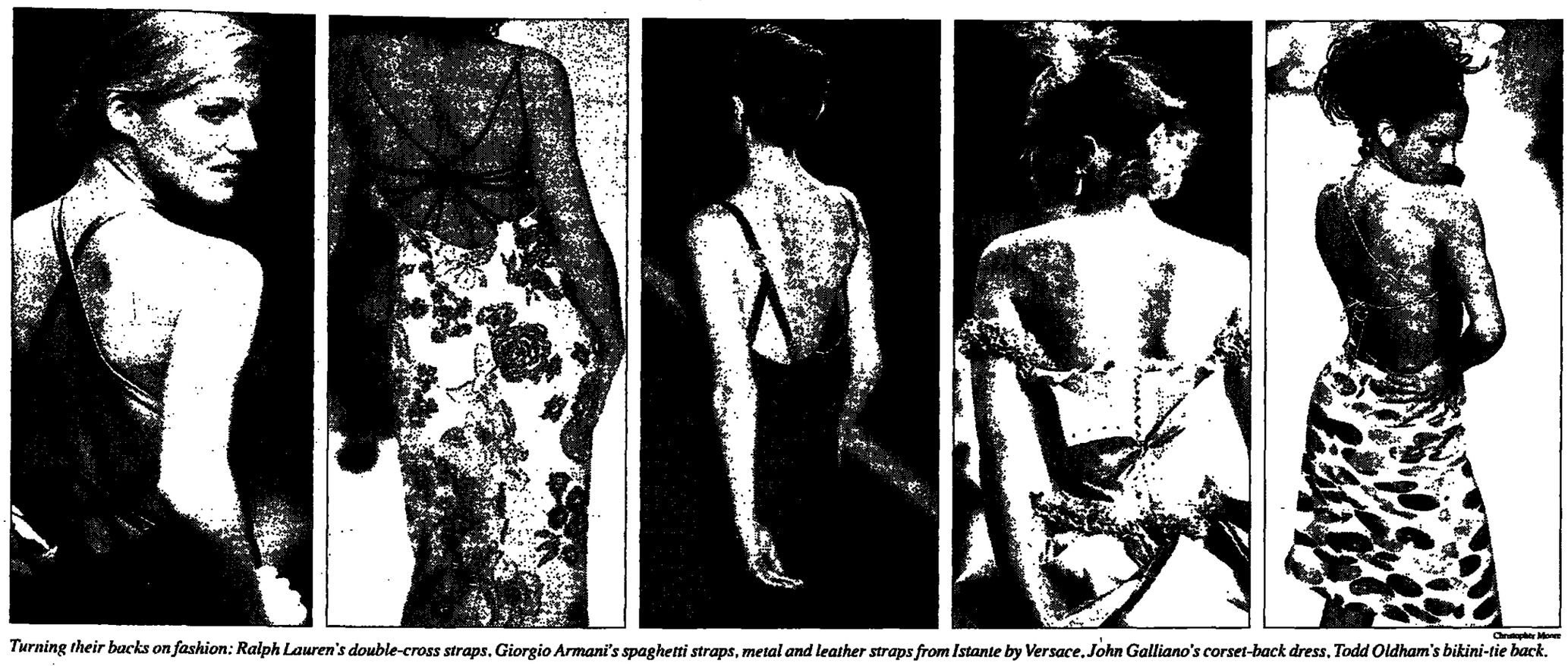
For the average Japanese, the concept of donating or receiving organs is vexing, said Soho Machida, who was a Buddhist monk for 20 years and now teaches at Princeton University.

Mr. Machida, who is visiting Tokyo, said many Japanese believed that a person's body and soul are linked and that giving up an organ was like giving up part of the soul. And, he said: "Japanese people are very uncomfortable bringing part of someone's body into them. It's like you'll have part of their soul."

As a result, there are less than 200 kidney transplant operations in Japan each year, even though 20,000 people need them. By comparison, 11,000 kidney transplants were performed in America last year.

Still, a growing number of Japanese are carrying organ-donor cards in their wallets. One of them is Mr. Kiuchi, whose card grants permission for his kidneys, eyes, heart, liver, skin and bone marrow to be taken for transplant. "I believe my soul can live happily in the next world even if there is a scar on my body," he said.

Glamorous Exit Lines: The Bared Back Comes Back



Christopher Moore

Turning their backs on fashion: Ralph Lauren's double-cross straps, Giorgio Armani's spaghetti straps, metal and leather straps from Istante by Versace, John Galliano's corset-back dress, Todd Oldham's bikini-tie back.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The nights are short, but the look is long and lean. And cool summer evening dressing has just one requirement: a great exit line.

The bared back is the style of the season, whether that means spaghetti straps spanning the shoulder blades or a halter-neck dress plunging from nape to the base of the spine. Even if a dress is relatively covered up, it might have lacing down the backbone to suggest imminent exposure.

Fashion's rear vision stems from the current silhouette, which is slim and plain with minimal decoration. Now that push-up bras and stretch tubes are looking like yesterday's trends, designers have had to explore new ways of giving a frisson of excitement to stark simplicity.

It started at the Academy Awards ceremony in the spring, when the rising star Gwyneth Paltrow arrived with her beau, Brad Pitt. She was wearing a white sequined dress by Calvin Klein that was a simple slip at the front but scooped down at the back.

The movie crowd seemed to have picked almost identical dresses: an Armani version for Pierce Brosnan's partner, Keely Shaye Smith; Versace's cocoa-brown mermaid dress for John Travolta's wife, Kelly; and Hervé Léger's boudoir lace for model-turned-actress Tyra Banks.

If Hollywood is setting the trend for turning your back on fashion, that rates as a sequel, for it was silver screen glamour in the cinema's glory years that first popularized what was then considered daring exposure.

In the 1930s, the bared-back dress was ideal for passionate exits, seductive camera angles and shots reflected in shimmering mirrors for dramatic effect. In the old black-and-white movies, the spine ripples in dresses that were probably worn more by the screen idols than in the reality of women's lives.

AT the end of a century in which almost every part of the anatomy has been revealed, it seems hard to believe that the naked back once caused gasps of shock and cries of horror. Yet that was the reaction when Rita de Acosta Lydig — a Spanish-born American beauty — appeared at the opera on the first night of "The Girl from the Golden West."

According to Cecil Beaton's account, as she swiveled in her box, lowering her feather fan, an alabaster-white back was revealed below black hair that "shone like patent leather." The audience raised its collective lorgnettes and opera glasses muttering "scandalous" and "indecent."

The "fabulous Mrs. Lydig," as she was known for extravagance on a heroic scale, was pictured in her signature backless dress as early as 1913 by the society photographer Baron de Meyer.

The slither of black velvet dress, suspended from a single strap over a wisp of nude chiffon, subsequently set the fashion agenda of a new era when the cocktail party — a raffish new social gathering — made the perfect setting for rear-view dressing.

The not-so-hidden agenda was that women in these sinuous, clinging dresses no longer wore any underwear — or at least not the traditional buttressing of corsetry or bra. That gave the bared back "a racy intimacy," says Richard Martin, curator of "Bare Witness," an exhibition at the Costume Institute of New York's Metropolitan Museum.

"The spine's unerring course from neck to buttocks is an erotically charged path," according to the exhibition's joint curators, Martin and Harold Koda, who explain how exposure of bared shoulders and decolletage widened to open a back window on the shoulder blades, neck and ultimately the spine.

"Bare Witness: Clothing and Nudity" (until Aug. 18) explores fashion's different ways of covering and revealing the body, not just as shifting erogenous zones, but through different perceptions of modesty — from the Jane Austen-style dresses that showed a dainty ankle and shoe through the Victorian era, when bodices swooped low but a glimpse of stocking was something shocking. Then came the modern era, when as Cole Porter's 1934 lyric so succinctly put it, "Heaven knows, anything goes."

That has included hemlines rising, from the flapper years to the 1960s' micro-miniskirt until the leg was entirely revealed, and the stark geometry that exposed different areas of the body with peek-a-boo cut-outs at shoulders, waist and bosom.

HISTORY gives the origins of the backless gown to Madeleine Vionnet in the 1930s and the American designer Valentina. Vionnet can certainly be credited with inventing the bias cutting that gave the slender dresses their elegant simplicity and their piquancy, because they liberated the body from hefty infrastructures.

In modern times, Geoffrey Beene has shown the most persistent imagination with the bared back, using it for his signature cut-away jumpsuits or dresses. In the Metropolitan's exhibition is Beene's silver panne velvet dress with its skirt falling like liquid mercury from the base of the spine, just above the "posterior cleavage" that is one of fashion's remaining taboo areas.

The elegance of the bared-back dress may explain its lasting allure. Compared to the provocative bosom or the exposed midriff, the spine is less vulnerable to age and fat or to the wearer of a backless gown looking like mutton dressed as lamb.

Christopher Moore

Versace's bare-back jumpsuit, and a side view of Gucci's cut-away back.

There is another reason why the back has become an area where few women would now hesitate to take the plunge — at least in summer months. Showing off a suntan has a glamorous appeal.

It is no coincidence that the suntan and the bared back became fashionable at the same time. "This is a backless age!" announced British Vogue in 1929. "And there is no single smarter sunburn gesture than to have every low-backed costume cut on exactly the same lines, so that each one makes a perfect frame for a smooth brown back."

The swimsuit of the era put the focus on the spine, with the crab-back effect of straps radiating from a central hub or narrow straps strung across the shoulders.

The irony is that the backless dress has resurfaced in fashion just at the moment that the tan is on its way out. Or maybe that is fashion's point. The bared back was also shown for the fall season by designers from Ralph Lauren through Versace, with inky velvets a favorite for slicing away and slashing. At Gucci, Tom Ford showed pale jersey dresses sculpted out against pale skin.

The backless dress may celebrate for now sunshine vacations and the perfect tan, but for the future it may be a signal of the return to fashion of the Rita Lydig ideal of an alabaster-pale back.

Hollywood Takes to a Tall Texan

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sometime last winter the drumbeat began sounding in Hollywood for an unknown actor named Matthew McConaughey. The tall, curly-haired, unfailingly polite Texan had just completed filming "A Time to Kill," an adaptation of the John Grisham novel.

Suddenly the word was out all over town: The fellow who had been discovered in a hotel bar in Austin, Texas, was going to be a star. A big star. By the time he returned to Los Angeles after shooting was completed in Mississippi, McConaughey was overwhelmed with calls from agents, directors, writers and studio executives who had seen the movie trailer. He fled.

"I went off to Peru for 16 days, hiked through the jungle," he said, seated barefoot on a narrow deck overlooking the Pacific Ocean in his ramshackle beach rental in Malibu. "The best decision in the world. After a while I started to respect and appreciate what I had just done. So when I came back I was prepared."

No one can predict with certainty whether Matthew McConaughey (pronounced *ma-CON-a-hey*), 26, will turn into Tom Cruise or just one more talented actor like David Caruso who tried — and failed — to become a movie star.

Yet based on his appearance as a good-natured Tucson policeman in the small comedy "Boys on the Side," a role he got in his first Hollywood audition, and his nabbing of the plum part of Jake Brigance, a white lawyer defending a black man in the big-budget "Time to Kill," McConaughey has convinced Hollywood executives that he is not only attractive and talented but also has that extra dimension — charisma, mystery and sex appeal — that makes for movie stars.

For the film, McConaughey was selected after Kevin Costner, Brad Pitt, Ralph Fiennes, Bill Paxton, Aidan Quinn, Woody Harrelson and Val Kilmer were considered.

Brigance, an upper-class Southerner, is called upon to defend a Mississippi factory worker (Samuel L. Jackson), who killed two racist thugs in a rage after they had raped his 10-year-old daughter. The novel, which was adapted by Akiva Goldsman, was inspired by a case that Grisham, who lives in Mississippi, witnessed as a young lawyer.

So fast has McConaughey's star risen that he was not even given top billing in "A Time to Kill." That honor went to Sandra Bullock, who plays Brigance's potential love interest, an ambitious law student at the University of Mississippi.

Vanity Fair

Rising star Matthew McConaughey.

Also making appearances are Donald Sutherland as a grizzled veteran lawyer and mentor to Brigance, Ashley Judd as Brigance's wife and Kevin Spacey as a smug prosecutor. Although Jackson, who got second billing, is at the center of the film, McConaughey clearly dominates. For a young actor, it's pretty heady.

McConaughey's price has climbed from $250,000 for "A Time to Kill" to at least $2 million. He has already rejected several action films and romantic comedies and is set to star with Jodie Foster in "Contact," a thriller based on Carl Sagan's book about an astronomer who comes in contact with extraterrestrials. Robert Zemeckis, who directed "Forrest Gump," is making the film.

The actor has jumped from being one of a handful of young male stars on the April cover of Vanity Fair to being the sole person pictured on the magazine's current issue. He is also the subject of articles in Premiere, Entertainment Weekly, Harper's Bazaar and Interview.

JOEL Schumacher, director of "A Time to Kill," first noticed McConaughey three years ago in "Dazed and Confused," a 1993 comedy directed by Richard Linklater about a group of stoned Texas teenagers.

Schumacher invited the actor into the editing room of "Batman Forever," which he also directed, with the purpose of casting him in a small role in "A Time to Kill." But the more they talked, the more Schumacher became convinced that McConaughey could play Brigance.

Schumacher later called Lorenzo Di Bonaventura, president of worldwide theatrical production for Warner Brothers, who had worked on "Boys on the Side." The two agreed on a screen test for the actor, who flew in from Texas.

"He jumped off the screen," the director said. "There's a certain cockiness, a self-confidence and sense of humor. He's fresh but certainly not the boy next door because there's a dangerousness to that good-old-boy quality. I don't think you'd let your daughter go out with Matthew."

The actor's on-screen presence is as striking as his looks.

"He's a true leading man," said Schumacher. "He has incredible features. His nose, his eyes, his lips, his body, his body language."

A bit nervously, Warner Brothers executives agreed to cast the actor, convinced that the Grisham name coupled with the weight of the rest of the cast, would lure audiences.

Test screenings of the movie have shown that women over 30 are especially attracted to the new star. It has not hurt that Schumacher accorded McConaughey star treatment in the film. "The one actor that keeps coming to mind is Paul Newman," said Di Bonaventura.

The comparison pleases McConaughey, who idolizes Newman. In his home the other day, a prowling black Labrador retriever named Miss Hud, after the Newman film, nestled at the actor's bare foot. The actor was wearing cut-off jeans and an open shirt, he hadn't shaved in a few days, and his manner was engaging and confident.

On the deck, an American flag fluttered beside the flags of Texas and California. The two-bedroom house is sparsely furnished, a bachelor's pad, with dozens of scripts lined up on the staircase. He shares the house with his business partner, Todd Gustawes, a buddy from the University of Texas.

McConaughey often talks on the phone to Bullock, who has become a friend and adviser. He also keeps a journal of private thoughts and reads every day from Og Mandino's "Greatest Salesman in the World," a set of inspirational contemplations.

"God has helped a lot, honestly," he said. "My relationship with Him is up at the top right now. We were raised to believe in God, always have. And there have been so many coincidences, so many great things happening to me in the last three years, I'm not arguing at all, you know."

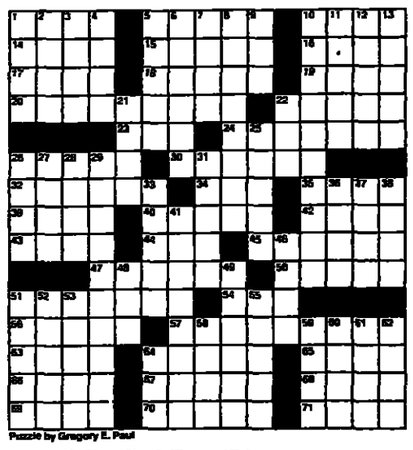
"For the last three years I couldn't have written it any better," he said. "I have not had to deal with the liars, the cheaters, the heathens. No one has tried to mess me up. I've met some wonderful people. Now I notice everyone I talk to has an agenda. There's nothing wrong with an agenda, but maybe I'm getting a little more careful."

Harry's
Est. 1911, Paris
"Sank Roo Doe Noo"
A Space for Thought.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Canvas
5 Moll Flanders, e.g.
10 Defeat
14 Like some medicines
15 Esther of "Good Times"
16 Colorful fish
17 Singer Minnelli
18 Heavenly hunter
19 Kill a bill
20 Dinner table centerpiece
22 Cliffside home
23 Somme summer
24 "Easter Parade" star, 1948
26 Yemen, once
30 Kind of town
32 They may be cultured
34 D.D.E.'s command
35 Fighter jet maneuver
39 As well
40 Loafed
42 Think tank output
43 Countless number
44 Classical beginning
45 Singer John et al.
47 Cancel
50 — Day
51 Drifted
54 Flag Day grp.
56 Bay window
57 1969 Creedence Clearwater Revival song
63 Moldiness
64 Punches, as water
65 Gamete
66 Help at a heist
67 Figure out
68 Part of D.J.
69 — a one
70 Everything, to Ernst
71 "Cómo — usted?"

DOWN
1 Turnpike fee
2 "Un bel dì," e.g.
3 Tease
4 VCR button
5 Speckled —
6 Derby entries
7 Pelvis parts
8 Extend
9 Marsh
10 1967 Beatles song
11 Donizetti work
12 Used, as a chair
13 Did a blacksmith's job
21 Sea World attraction
22 Biblical verb
25 Battery terminal
26 Baden and Bath, e.g.
27 High water's partner
28 Life of Riley
29 Baked dessert
31 Stave
33 Lightly burn
36 Dump problem
37 Pre-Easter period
38 Eye protector
41 Clint Eastwood film, with "The"
46 Ribald
48 Building annex
49 Develop
51 Dweller on the Tiber
52 Caribbean island
53 Scrooge, e.g
55 Electric circuit safeguards
58 Small brook
59 Pop music's Depeche —
60 Hertz rival
61 Oxidize
62 Gym site
64 "Be prepared" grp.



Puzzle by Gregory E. Paul

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of July 22

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NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

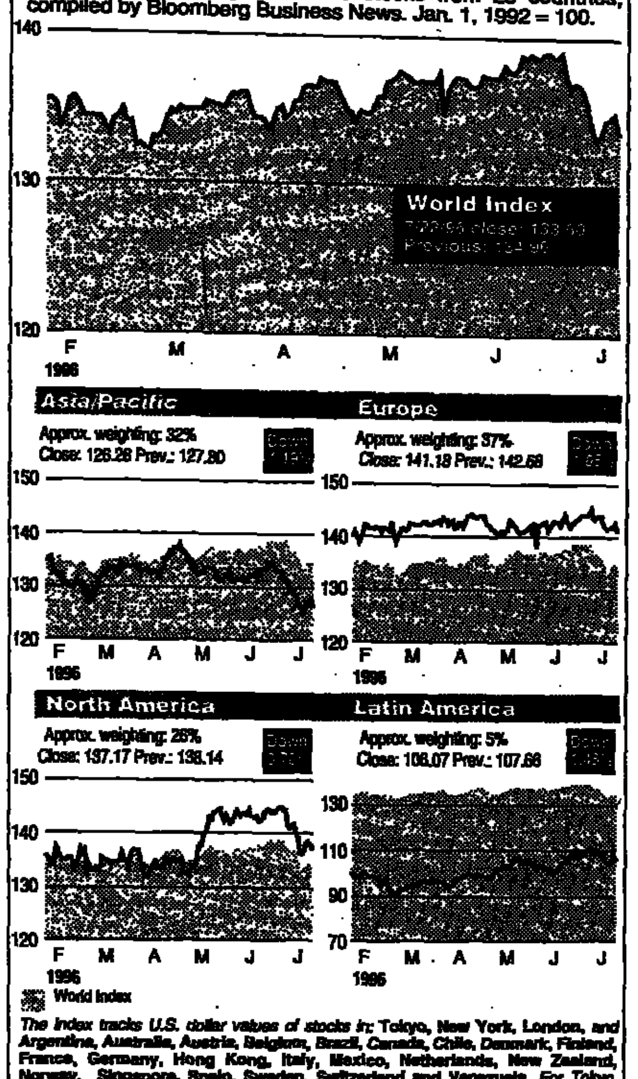
NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 14

THE TRIB INDEX: 133.60

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change		Mon. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	144.00	144.71	–0.49	Capital Goods	139.11	140.59	–1.05
Utilities	128.25	129.55	–1.00	Raw Materials	156.31	157.71	–0.89
Finance	116.38	117.79	–1.20	Consumer Goods	144.08	145.13	–0.72
Services	122.53	124.55	–1.62	Miscellaneous	132.98	134.36	–1.03

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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A New Era at Ambroveneto

Olivetti Veteran Takes Over Reins at Bank

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The former group chief executive of Olivetti SpA has a modest ambition. He wants to help reshape the Italian banking system.

On Tuesday, Corrado Passera, 41, for the past 11 years the right-hand man to the Olivetti chief, Carlo De Benedetti, begins a job that should offer some scope for his dreams. He will become chief executive of the Milan-based Banco Ambrosiano Veneto, one of Italy's biggest and most profitable banks.

The move will take Mr. Passera from the treacherously difficult personal-computer business, one of five divisions that he oversaw at Olivetti, back to his roots. He is a former banking specialist at the management consultancy McKinsey & Co. with a degree from the Wharton School of Finance who has also served as vice chairman of Credito Romagnolo SpA.

Banco Ambrosiano, or Banco Ambroveneto as it is now called in Italy, has a name that reminds some of scandal. But the bank today has little to do with the notorious institution that collapsed in 1982 with its chairman found dead in London, $1.3 billion in losses, and a tangled rapport with the Vatican that resulted in the indictment on fraud charges of Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, the Vatican banker. Ambroveneto has been rebuilt over the past 14 years and is now controlled by a consortium of smaller banks from the Veneto and Lombardy regions plus the Alleanza insurance concern and Crédit Agricole SA of France.

Also, while Olivetti is struggling to emerge from years of losses, Banco Ambroveneto is a profitable business based on more than 650 branches in some of the most prosperous regions of northern Italy, with assets of $34 billion and a work force of 10,000.

In the Italian business world, Mr. Passera stands out among a very small group of young managers calling bluntly for change — a cadre that includes Giovanni Alberto Agnelli, the nephew of Fiat SpA's chairman Like the younger Mr. Agnelli, Mr. Passera says he is convinced of the need for far-reaching reforms.

When asked, in fact, for his view of Italian capitalism, Mr. Passera did not mince words. "The most important thing lacking in Italian capitalism," he said in a lengthy interview on Monday, "is a managerial class that wants to build a future based more on the market and not just according to the bad old rules of protecting and serving special interests."

Using language that is rare among members of Italy's governing business elite, he added: "We need a system of capitalism based far more on disclosure and transparency, and on strong antitrust laws that ensure there is enough competition in our society. We have to find a way to get more family-owned companies to list themselves on the stock market, and we have to get more rules to protect minority shareholders."

As for the banking sector, he was equally blunt: "Everything is changing. Privatization is affecting the market, competition is finally taking off, margins are under pressure, cost structures need to be diminished significantly, efficiency and customer services need to be improved, and we need to be prepared for competition from nonbanking financial institutions. So we need a more entrepreneurial approach."

Mr. Passera was also outspoken on the delicate issue of whether there is a need for increased competition in the investment and corporate finance markets, which have traditionally been dominated by Enrico Cuccia, who at 89 still rules the roost at Mediobanca SpA

See BANCO, Page 15

Bertelsmann Cedes Key Point to Kirch On TV Decoders

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Leo Kirch, the Bavarian media mogul, emerged Monday as the dominant player in digital pay television in Germany as his rival, Bertelsmann AG, appeared eager for a truce.

Under a pact tentatively reached Friday and which is to be formally announced later this week, both sides agreed on a common standard for decoder boxes, the set-top devices that unscramble the digital signals sent by pay-TV companies.

With the "simul-crypt" technology, customers who buy Bertelsmann's decoder boxes could also subscribe to Kirch's wide range of programs. By extension, Kirch's decoders would be able to offer access to Bertelsmann's programs.

With both sides now appearing ready to accept compatible technology, competition for viewers would no longer be based on technology but purely on content, where the Kirch Group has an undisputed and growing lead.

Indeed, Kirch might well further expand its programming power by leveraging an agreement on the boxes into rights to broadcast material from Premiere, Germany's only pay-TV broadcaster, industry analysts said. Although Kirch holds a 25 percent stake in Premiere, Bertelsmann has 37.5 percent and is seen as controlling Premiere through its alliance with Canal Plus SA of France, which also holds a stake.

Still, the deal would allow Bertelsmann to salvage what remains of its position in Europe's largest pay-TV market. Without such an agreement, Kirch would leave Bertelsmann far behind, analysts said. Kirch's DF1 digital television venture, the second pay-TV service in Germany, is scheduled to begin Sunday, and boasts a huge library of films and TV and radio programs.

By contrast, Bertelsmann does not have a start date for its own venture that is more specific than autumn. It was also dealt a major setback this month when British Sky Broadcasting Group PLC backed out of its partnership and agreed to a stake in Kirch's enterprise. By defusing a decoder duel, Bertelsmann would avoid a costly competition and ensure that it remained a player.

"We will remain strong competitors, but it makes sense in some fields to cooperate rather than compete," said a Bertelsmann spokeswoman, Ulrike Grünrock-Kern. "We did not give up."

In any case, analysts say it is too soon to discount Bertelsmann. The company has strengths in the free TV market in Europe, and might also tap into pay-TV subscribers through its network of book clubs.

"No one is arguing with the fact that Kirch has first maneuver advantage, but I would not write off Bertelsmann yet," said Mark Beilby, a media analyst with Deutsche Morgan Grenfell in London.

Both sides were reluctant to discuss the role of Premiere in the pending truce. But Bertelsmann confirmed that "the future of Premiere" was a major point of discussion.

Kirch now has leverage to demand that it can incorporate material from Premiere into DF1. The 1.2 million subscribers to analog-based Premiere offer the most likely first wave of digital pay-TV viewers. By broadcasting Premiere on DF1, the Kirch Group hopes some of them migrate to its side.

"There is no agreement, but theoretically Premiere can go to Kirch," the Bertelsmann spokeswoman said.

In its latest program coups, Kirch has signed contracts worth $800 million with Warner Brothers and $1 billion MCA Inc., a German magazine reported. The contracts would give DF1 the German broadcast rights to films and TV belonging to the two studios.

Mannesmann Steers Phone Project

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Mannesmann AG said Monday that it would take control of the telecommunications venture that is building a telephone network along German rail lines and make it profitable within three years.

Mannesmann leads CNI Communications Network International GmbH, a consortium with AT&T Corp. and the European venture Unisource NV that earlier this month beat out Thyssen AG and won a bid to purchase a 49.8 percent stake in DBKom, the communications subsidiary of the German rail operator Deutsche Bahn AG.

The venture is to create the second-largest carrier in Germany after Deutsche Telekom, which under European Union rules will lose its monopoly in 1998. The railway has a sophisticated network of fiber-optic cable to manage train movements, and this system could handle voice traffic and computer communications.

The combined company takes over the railway's 40,000-kilometer (25,000-mile) network and gains the right to lay new cable along Deutsche Bahn's tracks.

The unit faces two to three years of losses, though, and will require investments of up to 4 billion Deutsche marks ($2.68 billion) over the next five years, Mannesmann said.

Mannesmann's chief executive, Joachim Funk, confirmed his company would buy Deutsche Bank AG's one-third stake in CNI, bringing its share to 70 percent. The bank pulled out of the venture, citing a conflict with its role underwriting a Deutsche Telekom stock issue. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Don't Blame Global Trade for Job Ills

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Throughout history, people have tried to brush off responsibility for their problems by blaming foreigners. Now the global economy has added a whole new dimension to the search for international scapegoats.

Populist politicians and protectionists in the industrial countries have found it only too easy to blame foreign trade for unemployment, stagnant wages and economic insecurity, without having to make much intellectual effort to prove their case.

Their complaint seems deceptively simple: if trade barriers come down and multinational companies are free to move anywhere they want, they will head for the countries with the lowest wages. Workers in high-wage countries will lose their jobs or be forced to accept less pay.

There is now a growing weight of economic evidence that this is an untrue or at least a very distorted picture of what is actually happening. But that has not stopped demagogic politicians - such as Ross Perot and Pat Buchanan in the United States and Sir James Goldsmith in Western Europe - from stirring up economic xenophobia.

All have argued that free trade with low-wage countries is endangering the livelihood of workers — especially the unskilled — in the richer countries. If Mr. Perot enters the U.S. presidential race as he has broadly hinted, we can expect more of the same. Other politicians, and the media, have all too often allowed Mr. Perot and his friends to make these claims without serious challenge — partly, perhaps, from lack of economic ammunition, partly because it has often proved politically easier to make the emotional case for protectionism than the intellectual case for free trade.

For the free-trade camp, there is good news and bad news in a new U.S. nationwide opinion poll, conducted by Market Strategies Inc. for the Washington-based Committee for Free Trade and Economic Growth.

The image of companies combing the globe for the lowest wages is also increasingly false.

The poll suggests that in the last few years Americans have grown more favorable toward trade and more confident in their country's ability to compete in the global market. There seem to be few big differences on these points between Republicans and Democrats - although the young, the rich and the better educated are more likely to favor free trade.

The bad news is that one of the free traders' main arguments — that trade helps consumers by lowering prices — is not as effective as often thought. It does not counter fears about jobs and wages, which do seem to be most responsible for negative attitudes to trade.

The most hopeful finding, however, is that support for trade increases as people learn more about it. It so happens that increasing quantities of intellectual ammunition for the free traders are now at hand.

In a book published this month by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Brookings Institution in Washington, Robert Z. Lawrence of Harvard University concludes that while trade has played a part in reducing the relative wages of poorly educated American workers and in raising the unemployment of unskilled workers in Europe, its impact has been small compared with that of other factors like technological progress and changes in the organization of work.

The popular image of companies combing the globe for the lowest wages is also increasingly false. A survey by consultants at Deloitte & Touche finds that U.S. manufacturing companies investing abroad are becoming less interested in finding cheap labor.

U.S. multinational corporations prefer to set up shop in large, prosperous markets with world-class production standards — that is to say in other rich regions such as Europe, Canada and East Asia. It is a shame that so few politicians in the industrial world seem to have facts like these at their fingertips.

India Seeks Foreign Finance for Public Works

By Neel Chowdhury
Special to the Herald Tribune

BOMBAY — India's newly elected government, portraying itself as committed to the country's economic reform program, Monday announced a budget that invited foreign investment in the key area of infrastructure and imposed a minimum corporate tax to shore up government revenues.

But by deferring a decision to cut India's massive government bureaucracy and in dramatically increasing spending for the poor, the United Front government also bowed to pressure from its leftist coalition partners.

"The bold reform in this budget is the minimum corporate tax," said Anindya Chatterjee, economist with James Capel B & K Securities in Bombay, referring to a 12 percent minimum tax being imposed on all Indian companies. "On the other hand, it's unclear whether the budget as a whole will significantly reduce the fiscal deficit. I don't think it will."

India's fiscal deficit last year amounted to 5.9 percent of gross domestic product, a level that forced the government on a borrowing spree that sent interest rates to nearly 20 percent. Although India's new finance minister, P. Chidambaram, vowed to reduce the fiscal deficit to 4 percent over five years, his concession to the Left not to cut down government bureaucracy and spending in the near future has made many eco-

See BUDGET, Page 12

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates — July 22

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6695	2.5985	1.1222	0.3316	0.1107*	—	5.446*	1.3793	1.5496*	1.221	1.329*
Brussels	30.7225	47.51	20.626	6.085	2.0333*	18.3735	—	25.2075	0.2846	22.48	24.48*
Frankfurt	1.4904	2.3075	—	0.2954	0.0867*	0.8911	4.8526*	1.2265	1.3823*	1.0915	1.186*
London (a)	1.5518	—	2.3031	7.7929	2,331.73	2.5867	47.4725	1.8710	166.80	2.1194	194.78
Madrid	125.713	194.667	84.343	24.913	8.324*	75.36	4.0029	103.476	116.584*	91.99	—
Milan	1,571.35	2,342.75	1,014.80	299.30	—	904.78	49.20	1,345.58	13.973	1,107.48	12.187
New York (b)	—	1.5515a	1.4854	5.024	1,509.00	1.6663	30.68	1.267	107.45	1.3693	126.625
Paris	5.046	7.8035	3.3855	—	0.3341*	3.0169	0.1643	4.1535	4.6706*	3.6734	4.045*
Tokyo	107.95	166.74	72.29	21.26	0.713	64.36	3.5094	86.47	—	78.04	0.8527
Toronto	1.3667	2.1235	0.9218	0.2725	0.0867*	0.8219	0.4474*	1.1305	1.2734*	—	1.09*
Zurich	1.2185	1.8754	0.8138	0.2404	0.0802*	0.725	3.947*	—	1.1236*	0.8854	0.9638*
1 ECU	1.2805	0.8268	1.9086	6.4614	1,936.94	2.1418	39.3087	1.5557	138.077	1.7499	160.946
1 SDR	1.457	0.9471	2.1714	7.3518	N.Q.	2.4389	44.7983	1.7705	157.131	1.9952	183.124

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	235.80	Mex. peso	7.625	S. Afr. rand	4.3905
Australian $	1.265	Hong Kong $	7.7373	N. Zealand $	1.4421	S. Kor. won	813.95
Austrian sch.	10.49	Hung. forint	152.65	Norw. krone	6.4145	Swed. krona	6.6108
Brazil real	1.018	Indian rupee	35.66	Phil. peso	26.19	Taiwan $	27.55
Chinese yuan	8.3452	Indo. rupiah	2230.	Polish zloty	2.71	Thai baht	25.30
Czech koruna	26.90	Irish £	0.6251	Port. escudo	153.45	Turkish lira	83042.
Danish krone	5.7355	Israeli shek.	3.185	Russ ruble	5159.	UAE dirham	3.6715
Egypt. pound	3.394	Kuwaiti dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. boliv.	470.00
Fin. markka	4.5214	Malay. ring.	2.4985	Sing. $	1.4175		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5476	1.5475	1.5476	Japanese yen	107.37	106.94	106.51
Canadian dollar	1.3653	1.3651	1.3640	Swiss franc	1.2117	1.2098	1.2067
Deutsche mark	1.4878	1.4851	1.4821				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates — July 22

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 1/16 - 2 3/16	5 5/8 - 5 3/4	3 7/8 - 3 15/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
3-month	5 7/16 - 5 1/2	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	2 3/16 - 2 5/16	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 3/4 - 3 7/8	1/2 - 5/8	4 3/8 - 4 1/2
6-month	5 11/16 - 5 3/4	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	2 1/4 - 2 3/8	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	9/16 - 11/16	4 1/2 - 4 5/8
1-year	5 15/16 - 6 1/8	3 5/8 - 3 3/4	2 1/2 - 2 5/8	5 7/8 - 5 15/16	3 7/8 - 4	1 1/16 - 1 1/4	4 5/8 - 4 3/4

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 3/8	5 3/8
3-month CDs	5.11	5.15
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.17	5.15
1-year Treasury bill	5.54	5.51
2-year Treasury bill	6.23	6.20
5-year Treasury note	6.61	6.56
7-year Treasury note	6.70	6.66
10-year Treasury note	6.83	6.79
30-year Treasury bond	7.01	6.97
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.82	4.82
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.43	0.44
1-month interbank	0.59	0.59
3-month interbank	0.88	0.72
6-month interbank	0.97	0.86
10-year Govt bond	3.34	3.36
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.37	3.35
1-month interbank	3.38	3.38
3-month interbank	3.40	3.40
6-month interbank	3.40	3.43
10-year Bond	6.23	6.41

Britain	Close	Prev
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 13/16	5 13/16
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
6-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
10-year Gilt	7.91	7.90
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3 3/4	3 3/4
1-month interbank	3 13/16	3 3/4
3-month interbank	3 3/4	3 13/16
6-month interbank	3 13/16	3 3/4
10-year OAT	6.53	6.41

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	384.55	384.70	Unch.
London	384.50	384.85	+ 0.35
New York	385.40	385.50	+ 0.20

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Aug.)
Source: Reuters.

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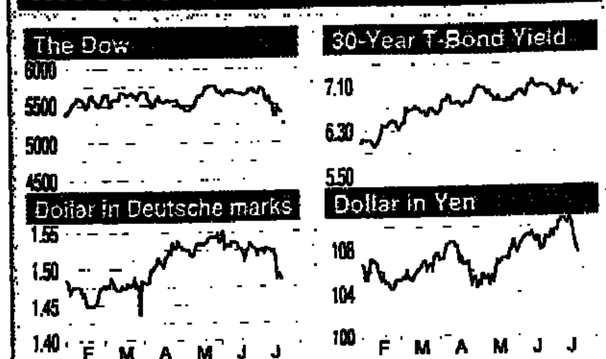


Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5381.32	5426.82	-0.84
NYSE	S&P 500	632.70	638.73	-0.94
NYSE	S&P 100	610.03	616.72	-1.08
NYSE	Composite	340.39	342.91	-0.73
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1080.12	1097.68	-1.60
AMEX	Market Value	542.71	548.76	-1.10
Toronto	TSE Index	4965.00	5005.00	-0.80
São Paulo	Bovespa	63096.30	63139.70	-0.07
Mexico City	Bolsa	3025.38	3060.08	-1.13
Buenos Aires	Merval	551.93	559.82	-1.41
Santiago	IPSA General	5607.98	5625.61	-0.31
Caracas	Capital General	4230.68	4259.48	-0.68

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

• **Enron Corp.** said it would buy **Portland General Corp.** for $3.23 billion in stock and assumed debt, giving it transmission lines supplying electricity to California.

• **Cisco Systems Inc.** said it agreed to buy **Telebit Corp.** for about $200 million to gain expertise in making high-speed digital modems and other telecommunications equipment.

• **Sara Lee Corp.** said it had signed a letter of intent to acquire the boxer shorts manufacturer **Harwood Companies Inc.**, which already makes shorts for Sara Lee under the Hanes name.

• **Washington Mutual Inc.** announced a $1.2 billion deal to acquire American Savings Bank and expand into California.

• **Media General Inc.** said it would buy closely held **Park Communications Inc.** for $710 million in cash and assumed debt, beefing up its television presence in the Southeast.

• **Seagull Energy Corp.** said it agreed to buy **Global Natural Resources Inc.** for about $600 million, a transaction that would give it oil and natural gas properties in Africa.

• **Atmos Energy Corp.** agreed to buy **United Cities Gas Co.** for stock valued at about $338.9 million, the companies said.

Bloomberg, AP, AFX, Knight-Ridder

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Independence Day" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $20.9 million.

Following are the Top 10 American moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Independence Day	(20th Century-Fox)	$20.9 million
2. (tie) Phenomenon	(Touchstone)	$8.0 million
Courage Under Fire	(20th Century-Fox)	$8.0 million
4. The Nutty Professor	(Universal)	$7.6 million
5. The Frighteners	(Universal)	$6.0 million
6. Fled	(MGM)	$5.8 million
7. Multiplicity	(Columbia Pictures)	$5.2 million
8. Kazaam	(Touchstone)	$5.0 million
9. Eraser	(Warner Bros.)	$3.5 million
10. Hunchback of Notre Dame	(Walt Disney)	$3.3 million

Microsoft Shifts to the Net

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Microsoft Corp., seeking to translate its dominance of personal computing into an upper hand on the Internet, is preparing to release new software that would bring the most fundamental change to personal computers since the machines were invented in the 1970s.

The software, which the company demonstrated privately late last week and plans to begin distributing free to the public later this summer, is designed to seamlessly blend the multimedia technology of the Internet's World Wide Web with the Microsoft Windows 95 operating system that comes as standard equipment on most new personal computers.

The move will no doubt raise alarms among Microsoft's rivals and its many critics, ever watchful for potential antitrust violations in the company's ceaseless efforts to dictate computer technology.

Yet this new technological course represents a sea change for Microsoft. The company has long fought to maintain its control of the personal-computing industry by ensuring that most computing power remains inside the desktop machines controlled by Microsoft's Windows operating system.

The company's new effort to blend desktop computing into global networking, if it succeeds, portends a future in which PC users would detect little difference between information created and stored inside their own computers or housed in a Web computer a hemisphere away.

"This is going to make enormous changes possible," said Jesse Berst, editor of Windows Watcher, a trade publication. "It's analogous to the advent of the automobile."

As envisioned by Microsoft, personal computers would abandon the decades-old metaphor of creating and storing information as "files" in "folders' and instead treat each parcel of material as a document with all the stand-alone capabilities of a Web page.

The Microsoft technology would make it much easier to find information, whether on the computer's hard disk or out on the Internet.

The company's new technology abandons the PC-centric file-and-fold concept.

But much more significantly, the new approach would mean that each piece of material a user created on a personal computer — whether an E-mail message, a memo to the boss or an interactive soft-drink advertisement — would have all the technology for embellishing it with images, audio and video.

Each of these documents would also automatically contain so-called hyperlinks so that the creator of a document could make it available for reading, listening or viewing anywhere on the global Web.

Some industry specialists say the technology represents a new paradigm for personal computing.

"We're moving into a new world; we now have a new metaphor," said John Seely Brown, director of Xerox Corp.'s Palo Alto Research Center.

The Xerox center was where the file-and-folder personal computing metaphor was invented in the 1970s, before being popularized by Apple Computer's Macintosh software in the 1980s and then imitated by Microsoft's Windows software in the 1990s.

"The beauty of the World Wide Web hyperlink notion is that everything is represented by a document," he said, and Microsoft's approach, "will dramatically simplify the way we deal with our documents."

Microsoft executives acknowledged that the new technology represented a big departure from the company's longstanding approach to personal computing.

"The content of the Web now becomes a fundamental part of your computing environment," John Ludwig, a vice president in Microsoft's new Internet division, said last week as he demonstrated the technology.

There is no guarantee, of course, that Microsoft will succeed in this mission. So far in the Internet field, the company trails its most direct software rival, Netscape Communications Corp. But Microsoft has tremendous financial resources.

■ Microsoft Tops Forecasts

Microsoft Corp.'s fourth-quarter earnings rose 41 percent, more than most analysts expected, on strong sales of its business computer programs and Windows NT and Windows 95 operating systems, Bloomberg Business News reported from Redmond, Washington.

Microsoft's net income rose to $559 million, or 87 cents a share, from $368 million, or 58 cents, a year ago. In the year-earlier fourth quarter, Microsoft paid an acquisition cancellation fee to Intuit Inc. and took a $43 million charge.

Wall Street expected earnings of about 84 cents a share.

Earnings Jitters Keep Wall Street on Edge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks slumped Monday as concern mounted that Corporate America might have already produced its best profits news for a while.

Companies ranging from Warner-Lambert to Mobil beat profit estimates for the latest quarter only to see their shares fall. The slump stems partly from growing doubt that companies will be able to match or exceed analysts' earnings forecasts for the rest of the year.

"The stock market is a forward-looking mechanism, so by the time you get to July, investors are looking out at 1997," said Rao Chalasani, strategist at Everen Securities.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 35.88 points, to 5,390.94. The Dow industrials are now 6.7 percent below their May 22 record of 5,778.

Shares of Sears, Roebuck, AT&T and United Technologies paced the retreat. AT&T's stock fell 1¾ to 51⅛ after Merrill Lynch cut its estimate for the company's 1997 earnings, citing concern that revenue from long-distance operations may not match earlier forecasts. Sears' stock dropped 1⅜ to 42½, bringing its two-day slide to 8.1 percent even though it had topped second-quarter earnings estimates last week.

A shaky technology sector weighed on the broader market on Monday as that sector added to last week's drops. The Nasdaq composite index, which contains many technology companies, fell 16.29, to 1,081.39.

Declining stocks outnumbered advancers by a 3-to-1 ratio, while 327 million shares traded, down from 402 million on Friday.

Shares of Microsoft fell 1 15/64 to 119¾, although the company results slightly better than expected after the market had closed. Compaq Computer and IBM are scheduled to issue earnings reports later this week.

U.S. STOCKS

Among the computer-related issues that fell, Iomega shed 2⅝ to 19⅞ in trading of 13.9 million shares, making it the most active on U.S. exchanges. Systemsoft fell 1⅜ to 19⅝ and Cisco Systems fell 1¼ to 50⅝. Netscape slumped 6½ to 46½ amid concerns about growing competition from Microsoft.

The Dow Jones transportation average slumped its lowest intraday level since last Tuesday's 1,922.90. On Friday, Delta Air's prediction that it would not meet a cost-cutting goal overshadowed better-than-expected earnings and sent airline stocks reeling. Shares of Delta fell 2½ to 70¼, UAL slid 1 to 45¼ and Southwest Airlines fell ⅝ to 23⅝.

Investors were also somewhat hesitant before the second phase of a semiannual report to Congress by Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, scheduled for Tuesday. On Thursday, the markets rallied after he indicated to the Senate that inflation did not yet pose enough of a threat to warrant higher rates.

But rate concerns put pressure on the bond market, where the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was quoted 12/32 lower at 87 16/32, lifting its yield to 7.01 percent from 6.97 percent.

(AP, Bloomberg)

U.S. Equities Drag Dollar Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A slumping U.S. stock market and talk of rising Japanese interest rates weakened the dollar Monday.

"The dollar looks heavy," said Ben Strauss of Bank Julius Baer. "People have one eye on the stock market and the other on the yen. The rumors of a Japanese rate hike are growing stronger and stronger."

Recent losses in the stock market have weighed on the the U.S. currency, causing it to lose more than 2 percent of its value against the yen and Deutsche mark last week amid concern that investors would sell dollars if they dumped their U.S. equities. Rising Japanese interest rates meanwhile, would increase the attraction of Japanese investments.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

In New York, the dollar ended at 107.450 yen, down from 108.025 Friday.

"It's the volatile equity environment which is providing the backdrop for dollar selling," said Philip Vasan of CS First Boston.

The dollar received no lasting support from the president of the Bundesbank, Hans Tietmeyer, who said that "it was not quite understandable" why the dollar had fallen below 1.50 DM and that there was no reason why it should not rise again above that level.

The dollar fell to 1.4854 DM from 1.4864 DM.

Against other major currencies, the dollar fell to 1.2070 Swiss francs from 1.2146 francs, and to 5.0240 French francs from 5.0388 francs. The British pound rose to $1.5515 from $1.5455.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

BUDGET: *India Seeks Foreign Funds*

Continued from Page 11

nomists skeptical about this target.

Mr. Chidambaram made clear that foreign investment was necessary if India's economy was to grow at the projected rate of 7 percent a year.

"The state of infrastructure in India is very poor," said the finance minister. "We cannot maintain growth rates of 7 percent a year without adequate roads, telecommunications, and power facilities."

Citing a massive requirement of investment of $200 billion in public works over the next five years, the finance minister proposed the creation of a separate government agency to facilitate foreign investment in this area.

As a means of financing this institution, Mr. Chidambaram proposed a levy of 2 percent on all imports.

Mr. Chidambaram further emphasized his commitment to attract $10 billion in 1996, a fivefold increase over 1995, to upgrade India's crumbling roads, power stations, ports, and telephone lines. He announced that all infrastructure-related capital goods imports would be duty-free.

He also waived capital gains taxes on infrastructure-related bonds.

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	205	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
ARC	103	3	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
Acadiana n	171	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
AckCam	98	25⅝	24¾	24¾	—1
Achon	78	2 5/16	2	2	—
AdvMed	239	2½	2 7/16	2½	—
AdvPhot	71	3 3/16	3	3⅛	—1/16
ArWat	86	6¼	6 3/16	6¼	
Alfin	198	2½	2⅜	2 7/16	—1/16
Alpnoin	90	8	7 15/16	7⅞	—⅛
AlpinGr	179	4⅝	4 9/16	4 9/16	—1/16
Amdhl	738	9	8⅞	8 15/16	—1/16
AmBiltrt	86	18¾	18¾	18¾	—
AIM 88	104	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
AmerPag	51	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—
AScIE	346	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
ATechC	45	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—
Ampal	61	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—1/16
Ampex n	3162	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	—⅛
Andrea	65	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
AsiLiving	67	19	18¾	18⅞	—⅛
Astrotc	182	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	—
Atari	1760	5 9/16	5½	5 9/16	—1/16
Audvox	127	5 9/16	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
Autotote	103	1 5/16	1 5/16	1 5/16	—1/16
Azco	218	1 7/16	1 7/16	1½	—
BAT Ind	107	15½	15 5/16	15 5/16	—⅛
Baker	54	5⅞	4 15/16	4 15/16	—⅛
Baldw	137	3¾	3⅝	3 9/16	—1/16
Bayou	276	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
BSJpn wt	85	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
BemaGold	3328	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—1/16
BenchE	48	29¾	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
BoR A s	104	30½	30	30	—
Biovail s	1232	29⅞	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅜
BiscApp	48	1 9/16	1 9/16	1 9/16	—⅛
BkB109	48	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
BlairCp	92	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BlondT n	141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boddie	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BoaerC n	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bostnfd n	569	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CE Frnk g	355	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CET ES n	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CFX Cp	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cablvsn	113	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cablvs pf	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calprop	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calton	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CentenT s	511	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CFCda g	230	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ChadThr s	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ChmpHlth	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CheySoft	1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ched	160	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chfint pf	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citzinc	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CoastD	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CoILb	229	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ColuEng	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comforce	113	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CmdrAp n	271	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CmdrA wt	638	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CmpMan n	135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cross	295	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ecCrwnL	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cycom es	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DI Ind	148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DakotaM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DanlHd	136	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Datamet	1160	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DayRun n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DevnE	373	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dialcan	307	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diodes	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DryMu	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DryNY	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducom	567	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ecETS Int	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EZ Serv	512	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EchoBay	3794	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edisto	675	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edisek	405	1 11/16	1 9/16	1	—
ElPasoE n	83	5 9/16	5½	5 9/16	+1/16
ElcChm s	75	11/16	⅝	⅝	—1/16
Emersn n	386	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
EmerR	376	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
EnzoBi	521	15⅝	15	15⅛	—
Epitope	115	14	13⅞	13⅞	—
EquusII	112	13½	13⅜	13½	—
EzLv A	81	6	5½	5½	—⅛
ForEst	50	10⅝	9½	10⅛	+⅛
FemHlth	74	5 9/16	5 7/16	5 7/16	—⅛
Fiarbd	113	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
FinFd s	84	13¾	13¼	13¾	—¼
FlAurz	244	8½	8⅜	8 7/16	—1/16
FAusPr	1145	8¾	8 11/16	8¾	—
FlaRck	162	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
ForstLb	425	36⅝	36	36⅜	—½
Fresenus	66	18⅝	18 7/16	18 7/16	—⅛
Friedm	100	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
Frischs	133	14	13¾	13⅞	—
GA Fncl n	332	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
GST Tele	689	13⅜	12¾	13	—⅝
Gainsco	96	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+1/16
GaylCn	520	6⅝	6⅜	6½	—
GeimSci	1817	29⅝	29	29	+2½
GnAuto	259	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—1/16
GnEmp	344	13⅜	13	13¼	+⅛
GenvDr	420	10¼	10	10⅛	—¼
GeichGld	46	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	—⅛
GlantFd	237	34½	33⅝	33⅝	—¼
Glatfl	336	18⅝	18	18⅛	—½
GlobSml	48	10⅝	10⅜	10½	—⅛
GoVideo	65	1	15/16	15/16	—1/16
GldStarR	156	13⅝	13	13⅜	—
GldFld	423	9/16	½	9/16	—
GormRup	235	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
Grang g	304	1 11/16	1 9/16	1 9/16	—1/16
GreyLne	577	4 1/16	3⅞	3 15/16	—⅛
GrifGam	171	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
GrSimec	186	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
HalRty	132	24½	24⅝	24½	+⅛
HanaOr	101	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
HanvDir	367	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—1/16
HanvDir rt	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Han wtB	311	¾	11/16	¾	—1/16
Harken	1480	2 7/16	2 5/16	2 5/16	—1/16
Harold	128	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
Hasbro	2954	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	—⅝
HawAir	362	4 5/16	3 15/16	4⅛	+⅛
HlthPro s	83	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Hearx n	1994	4½	4 5/16	4 5/16	—⅛
Hemlo g	192	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—
Hondo	66	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
HoopH	48	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
HoslFds n	54	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
HovnEn	82	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
IGI	170	6 5/16	6	6	—1/16
Identix	334	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
ImpCIA n	171	16	15⅝	16	—
ImpOil g	489	42	41½	41¾	—¼
Intelcm	2483	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—½
IntegSys	90	2 9/16	2 7/16	2 9/16	—
InCtPd	493	3	2⅞	2 15/16	—1/16
InterDig	1282	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intrmagn	189	17	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
IRIS	121	9 11/16	8¾	8¾	—⅞
IntThrgh	79	3 15/16	3¾	3¾	—3/16
IntPoly s	294	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
IonLaser	353	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+¼
IvaxCp	2080	15	14½	14⅝	—⅛
JanBell	124	2⅜	2	2	—¼
Joule	106	5⅝	5½	5 9/16	—
KV Ph B	43	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Keane	700	36⅝	36¼	36¾	—⅛
KeyEng	92	8½	8½	8½	+1/16
Kirby	248	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅛
KnogNA	183	11½	10⅞	11	—
KogrEq	188	14	13⅜	14	—⅛
LXRBiot	246	3 3/16	2⅞	3	—⅛
LaBarg	702	7	6⅞	6¾	—¼
Laser	160	13½	13⅛	13¼	—⅜
LehSTc wt	120	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
LitfldAd	164	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
MHM Serv	77	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
MSR	117	11/16	⅝	⅝	—1/16
Magellan	324	18⅝	18⅝	18½	—⅛
MaxumPh n	285	9⅜	9	9	—⅛
MaxmP wt	154	2 15/16	2 11/16	2 11/16	—⅛
Maxam	164	42	40⅞	41⅝	+⅜
MedcR	44	9 9/16	9⅜	9 9/16	+⅛
Media	341	35¼	34	34	—1⅜
MediaLog	66	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
Medis	212	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Metromda	608	11	10⅛	10½	—⅜
MinnTr2	82	9 11/16	9⅝	9 11/16	+1/16
MS IGT	67	17⅞	17¼	17½	+⅛
MS TBR n	59	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	—⅛
MSNBk 97wt	785	8⅜	8½	8½	—1⅛
MovieStr	72	11/16	11/16	11/16	—
Munuln	48	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
Muniyst	231	9	8 15/16	9	+1/16
Myersind	54	16⅝	16⅜	16½	—⅛
NTNCom	542	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—1/16
Nabors	1981	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	—⅛
NatAlt	90	9⅜	9¼	9½	—⅛
NY Times	2844	29½	29	29	—⅜
NA Vacc	196	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
Numac	46	4 9/16	4 9/16	4 9/16	—
OmniMult	60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
Oncor	439	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oncormd	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Organgn s	410	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PC Quote	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PGEGcp pf	134	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PLC Sys	745	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PLM	914	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PMC	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PMC CT	148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PacGate	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PacGulf	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PacR&E n	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PWDYn wt	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PaxsnC	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PegGld	946	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PennIC	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PhxNet	229	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PittwyA s	183	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PinRsc	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polymed	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polyph	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polyvisn	193	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PortSys	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PratHll	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PrcdLg	515	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ProActiv n	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PropCT	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PsycCp	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PuSil6	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PutnCA	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ecPyrocp	323	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RF Pow	158	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RegalBel	92	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rehv	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RoyalO g	702	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rymac	66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SabaPet	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SalDEC	371	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMonBk	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sceptre	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scheib	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ShefldMd	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SmtBin	132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SmtBnnA	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sofinet	43	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
SportsCb	50	2⅝	2 9/16	2 9/16	—1/16
SPDR	7264	63¼	63 1/16	63 3/32	—⅜
SP Mid	870	43⅝	43⅛	43 7/16	—⅛
StevinIA	91	2⅛	2	2	—¼
StoneSIB n	84	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
StrgCmp	119	13½	12⅞	13	—1⅛
Sulcus	428	2⅝	2 7/16	2½	—
SuretyC	73	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
SEHK pwt	153	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1/16
TPC Co	51	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
TabPrd	124	6 11/16	6½	6⅝	—1/16
Tasty	75	11⅝	11	11⅜	+⅜
TelData	169	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
Tenera	73	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16	—
TexBiotch	511	3 1/16	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Thermed	707	26	24½	24½	—1⅜
ThCar s	288	37¼	34¼	34⅛	—3½
ThrmFib s	92	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—
Thrmlnl	150	33½	31⅝	32⅝	—⅞
ThrOptk n	195	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
ThrSerc n	114	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Thrmotse	919	25⅛	23⅞	24¼	—⅝
Thrmotrx	424	35⅛	33¾	33¾	—2⅛
Tipperry	108	4⅝	4 9/16	4 9/16	—1/16
TopSrce	907	5	4⅞	4 15/16	—1/16
TotlPet	220	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
TownCtry	342	11/16	11/16	11/16	—
TWA wt	338	6⅜	6	6⅛	—⅜
TWA n	28053	9½	8⅝	8 15/16	—9/16
Trnsmd n	76	10⅝	10½	10½	—
TrexMed n	94	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—⅞
TrmTech	150	3½	3⅜	3½	—⅛
TrnAG97	54	9½	9½	9½	—
Trion	366	11/16	⅝	11/16	—
TubMex	1471	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	—⅛
TurnB A	103	26	25⅜	25½	—⅜
TurnB B	324	26⅝	25½	25⅝	—¾
US Alc	685	2¾	2 11/16	2¾	—⅛
UTI Eng	148	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
Unapix	76	4¼	4	4¼	—
Unilab	464	1 5/16	1 3/16	1	—
Unimar	46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—
UnionMd	179	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅛
US Bio wt	95	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
USBiosci s	859	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
US Cell	243	29	28⅝	28⅝	—½
Unitrith s	142	12⅞	12⅜	12½	+¼
Viacom	4049	34⅞	34¼	34½	—¼
ViacB	13074	35⅜	34½	34⅞	—⅜
Viac wtC	136	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
Viac wtE	178	1⅜	1 5/16	1 5/16	—1/16
Vitronic	85	1 11/16	1 9/16	1⅝	—⅛
VoyFla	100	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
WRIT	221	16⅜	16	16	—¼
Weldtrn	64	⅞	13/16	13/16	—1/16
WendtBr	63	⅞	13/16	⅞	—1/16
WIRET	58	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
WirelssT s	1460	9 9/16	9⅛	9½	—⅛
ecWizTch	203	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
WEBGer n	510	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	—1/16
WEB Jpn n	48	15	14 15/16	14⅞	—⅛
WEB Mex n	52	10⅝	10 9/16	10 9/16	—⅛
XCL Ltd	987	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xytron	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5414.24	5426.82	5369.48	5390.94	—35.88
Trans	2002.54	2019.09	1958.02	1982.42	—35.39
Util	210.94	211.78	209.19	209.61	—1.82
Comp	1743.77	1750.78	1724.20	1733.24	—17.46

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	757.05	746.82	750.77	—6.28
Transp.	486.55	473.47	479.08	—7.47
Utilities	188.92	187.09	187.46	—1.46
Finance	64.96	64.17	64.60	—0.25
SP 500	638.73	630.38	633.77	—4.96
SP 100	616.72	608.04	611.18	—5.54

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	342.91	339.01	340.22	—2.69
Industrials	434.76	429.57	431.28	—3.48
Transp.	312.42	304.87	307.49	—4.93
Utility	244.05	240.94	241.24	—2.81
Finance	286.83	284.40	285.69	—1.14

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1090.33	1079.05	1080.89	—16.79
Industrials	1089.56	1080.07	1080.82	—15.53
Banks	1064.65	1054.43	1063.67	—9.88
Insurance	1221.78	1215.74	1221.78	—3.16
Finance	1270.16	1267.39	1268.31	—2.95
Transp.	835.81	827.99	830.46	—5.63

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	548.99	541.81	542.96	—5.80

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.87	+0.24
10 Utilities	98.64	+0.35
10 Industrials	105.09	+0.11

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	56760	54⅛	51⅜	51⅜	—1¾
NewbNk	41955	44⅝	40⅝	42⅞	—6⅛
MirRsrt s	41805	21⅝	18⅞	20⅝	—⅞
Merck	31344	65⅞	64⅝	65⅝	—⅜
Sunbeam	31278	19⅝	17⅝	18⅛	—⅞
Motorola	26465	54⅝	53	53⅝	—⅞
HewPk s	26183	43⅝	42⅝	42⅞	—⅜
Sears	25460	43⅝	42	42½	—1⅛
Chryslr s	24582	29⅝	28⅛	28⅝	—⅞
Unisys	24521	6	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
Hilhsn	24189	31	28⅛	30⅜	—⅞
PortGC	23807	36⅝	34½	35⅝	[illegible]
LSI Log	22443	18⅝	18⅛	18½	—¼
CocaCl s	21853	47⅝	46⅝	47¼	—⅛
Enron	21231	40⅛	39⅝	39¾	—2

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Iomega s	138742	22⅜	19⅞	19⅞	—2⅝
Microsoft	88886	121½	117⅞	119¾	—1 15/64
Cisco s	74524	51⅝	49⅝	50⅝	—1¼
Intel	65109	72⅝	70⅝	72⅛	—½
SunMic s	63764	54⅝	51⅝	52⅛	—2⅛
WA Mutl	59870	35	[illegible]	35	[illegible]
Telebit	58025	13¼	12 9/16	12 13/16	+1¾
StratCp	52072	4⅞	3	3⅛	—1⅛
TelCmA s	38356	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	—½
AmerOn s	38169	32⅛	29⅛	29⅜	—3⅛
3Com s	37943	38½	36⅞	37 13/16	—⅝
MCI	37216	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
ForeSys s	33959	28⅝	24⅞	25⅛	—4⅛
WorldCm s	33667	24	21⅝	22⅜	—1½
ApldMatl s	31193	24⅞	23⅛	23½	—1⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TWA n	33512	9½	8¾	9¼	—⅛
ViacB	32649	35⅜	34½	35⅛	+½
Viacom	9731	35⅛	34⅜	35	+¼
Intelcm	6504	22⅝	21	21	—1⅝
SPDR	4792	63⅝	63¼	63 11/16	—⅛
EchoBay	4430	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
BemaGold	3852	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅛
Ampex n	3854	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	—
NY Times	3552	29½	29	29⅛	—⅜
Hasbro	3883	34⅝	34½	34⅝	—⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	651	989
Declined	1776	1403
Unchanged	736	753
Total issues	3157	3145
New Highs	20	23
New Lows	55	23

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	172	244
Declined	376	280
Unchanged	170	195
Total issues	718	699
New Highs	5	4
New Lows	13	6

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev. Close
Advanced	1053	1659
Declined	2183	2054
Unchanged	2350	1874
Total issues	5586	5589
New Highs	23	53
New Lows	88	86

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	327.26	468.61
Amex	17.18	23.75
Nasdaq	388.21	531.42

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Cross Timbers Roy	-	.0922	7-31	8-14
San Juan Basin	-	.0265	7-31	8-14
STOCK				
Fst-Knox Banc	-	5%	8-21	9-3
MNB Bncshrs	-	5%	7-29	8-12
STOCK SPLIT				
Capstead Mtg 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
Capstone Capital	Q	.455	8-1	8-15
First-Knox Banc	Q	.17	9-20	10-1
PonceBank	Q	.15	8-9	8-23
St Paul Bancorp	Q	.12	7-31	8-15
EXTRA				
Enerplus Fund	g	.0525	7-31	8-15
INITIAL				
Deswell Ind	-	.35	7-29	8-13
Hewlett Packard n	-	.12	9-25	10-16
Monterey Bay Bcp	-	.05	8-1	8-15
VSE Corp n	-	.0425	8-1	8-22
REDUCED				
Freeprt McM Res	Q	.60	7-31	8-15
REGULAR				
AmerFst PrepFd 2	M	.1152	7-31	9-3
Am Health Prop	Q	.505	8-2	8-16
Am Insur Mtg 88	M	.10	7-31	11-1
Bryn Mawr Bk	Q	.15	8-2	9-1
Canadian Tire	g	.10	7-31	9-1
Citizens Banking	Q	.26	7-29	8-7
Comerica Inc	Q	.39	9-15	10-1
Courier Corp	Q	.12	8-16	9-3
Dominion Res	Q	.645	8-30	9-20
Equitable Res	Q	.295	8-15	9-1
Evergreen Bncp	Q	.20	7-31	8-9
Fst Am Corp TN.	Q	.31	8-15	8-30
Firstar Corp	Q	.38	7-29	8-15
Miller,Herman	Q	.13	8-30	10-15
Noranda Forest	g	.10	9-1	9-21
Omega Hlthcare	Q	.62	8-2	8-15
Pentair Inc	Q	.125	8-2	8-16
Peoples First	Q	.16	8-1	8-15
PubSvc Co N Mex	-	.12	8-1	8-23
SJW Corp	Q	.555	8-1	9-1
Sea Container A.	Q	.1925	8-5	8-21
Sea Container B.	Q	.175	8-5	8-21
Versa Tech	Q	.10	7-31	8-12
Wstn OH Fincl	Q	.25	8-16	8-30
Weyco Group	Q	.22	8-30	10-1
Williams Cos	Q	.34	8-23	9-16
Wilmington Tr	Q	.33	8-1	8-15

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

July 22, 1996

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	4.93	4.68	4.76½	—0.18	1,075
Sep 96	3.67¾	3.55¾	3.55¾	—0.12	73,849
Dec 96	3.35¼	3.28	3.28¾	—0.09	174,171
Mar 97	3.43¾	3.37	3.37¼	—0.08	32,545
May 97	3.50	3.44¼	3.44½	—0.06½	8,087

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 105,779
Fri's open int 303,380 off 5303

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	246.50	241.50	244.50	—4.10	617
Aug 96	244.70	241.00	243.80	—1.40	21,560
Sep 96	240.20	237.90	239.80	—1.00	12,812
Oct 96	235.50	232.30	235.20	—0.80	6,303
Dec 96	234.00	230.00	233.30	—0.40	26,496
Jan 97	234.80	231.30	233.70	—0.30	3,389

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 25,300
Fri's open int 77,019 off 768

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	24.45	24.05	24.28	—0.47	483
Aug 96	24.55	24.10	24.42	—0.28	16,489
Sep 96	24.90	24.26	24.69	—0.26	15,448
Oct 96	25.00	24.50	24.87	—0.23	8,645
Dec 96	25.32	24.82	25.24	—0.25	28,854
Jan 97	25.40	25.07	25.40	—0.21	3,029

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 18,106
Fri's open int 79,965 off 240

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	7.72	7.62	7.67½	—0.11½	503
Aug 96	7.74½	7.60	7.67¾	—0.06¼	28,809
Sep 96	7.58½	7.45	7.53½	—0.07	10,820
Nov 96	7.45	7.30½	7.40¼	—0.05½	112,462
Jan 97	7.54	7.40	7.49	—0.05½	12,270

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 65,343
Fri's open int 183,550 off 3087

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	4.75	4.53	4.60	—0.09½	499
Sep 96	4.64	4.57½	4.60½	+0.01	29,775
Dec 96	4.68	4.59½	4.66½	+0.02¼	29,192
Mar 97	4.65	4.56	4.62¾	+0.01¼	5,984

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 35,338
Fri's open int 68,096 up 22

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	67.57	66.15	66.27	—0.95	30,370
Oct 96	69.65	68.40	68.52	—0.10	30,585
Dec 96	66.47	65.67	65.75	—0.07	14,484
Feb 97	64.47	63.82	63.95	—0.02	12,580
Apr 97	66.65	65.95	66.12	—0.08	4,288
Jun 97	65.55	64.85	65.00	—0.25	1,768

Est. sales 17,646 Fri's. sales 9,648
Fri's open int 95,991 off 374

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	62.50	61.60	61.95	+0.80	5,635
Sep 96	61.95	61.12	61.30	+0.53	3,728
Oct 96	61.65	60.92	61.15	+0.68	4,023
Nov 96	62.65	61.90	62.30	+0.60	2,539
Jan 97	64.45	63.65	63.70	+0.25	1,189
Mar 97	64.18	63.45	63.50	+0.23	848

Est. sales 3,705 Fri's. sales 3,347
Fri's open int 20,238 off 129

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	62.50	61.80	62.27	+0.32	786
Aug 96	58.00	57.47	57.77	—0.10	12,296
Oct 96	53.90	53.47	53.62	—0.18	11,423
Dec 96	55.05	54.35	54.72	—0.23	8,239
Feb 97	76.10	75.25	75.62	—0.58	2,340
Apr 97	73.90	73.25	73.65	—0.68	856

Est. sales 6,033 Fri's. sales 7,067
Fri's open int 37,188 off 273

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	95.40	93.88	95.40	+2.00	465
Aug 96	91.35	88.25	90.62	+0.42	3,635
Feb 97	81.78	79.50	80.37	—0.83	1,858
Mar 97	81.50	79.60	79.60	—1.00	153
May 97	80.75	80.25	80.60	—0.70	80
Jul 97			82.00		7

Est. sales 2,877 Fri's. sales 4,242
Fri's open int 6,200 up 24

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	1358	1340	1342	—18	24,666
Dec 96	1392	1377	1378	—16	17,378
Mar 97	1415	1406	1406	—14	15,892
May 97	1430	1425	1425	—13	6,738
Jul 97	1435	1435	1435	—16	5,878

Est. sales 3,301 Fri's. sales 4,844
Fri's open int 79,202 up 4

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	106.00	101.50	104.05	—4.65	16,436
Dec 96	99.50	96.25	98.55	—4.80	6,913
Mar 97	96.75	94.20	94.80	—4.15	3,022
May 97	97.00	94.50	95.00	—4.00	719

Est. sales 10,204 Fri's. sales 9,702
Fri's open int 27,443 off 292

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	11.65	11.50	11.51	—0.14	72,516
Mar 97	11.31	11.22	11.22	—0.07	38,445
May 97	11.02	10.95	10.96	—0.06	14,021
Jul 97	10.78	10.71	10.72	—0.06	12,234

Est. sales 12,153 Fri's. sales 26,747
Fri's open int 145,372 off 3028

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	113.85	110.25	111.25	—2.75	11,985
Nov 96	111.40	108.00	108.50	—2.85	3,380
Jan 97	111.40	107.75	108.25	—3.00	4,081
Mar 97	111.25	110.25	110.25	—2.50	560

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 374
Fri's open int 20,640 off 60

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96			385.20	+0.20	10
Aug 96	386.60	385.00	385.50	+0.30	66,496
Sep 96			386.90	+0.20	72
Oct 96	389.30	387.90	388.20	+0.20	7,950
Dec 96	391.70	390.00	390.60	+0.10	42,525
Feb 97	393.80	393.00	393.20	+0.10	9,371
Apr 97	395.00	395.00	395.60	+0.10	5,685
Jun 97			398.10	+0.10	8,713

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 34,750
Fri's open int 181,164 off 1770

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	89.40	88.15	89.30	+1.25	1,998
Aug 96	89.50	88.50	89.40	+1.10	2,324
Sep 96	89.60	88.05	89.40	+1.20	19,587
Oct 96			89.15	+1.20	1,349
Nov 96			88.90	+1.20	1,127
Dec 96	88.60	87.10	88.50	+1.10	13,237
Jan 97			88.40	+1.10	878
Feb 97			88.30	+1.10	750
Mar 97	88.20	87.20	88.20	+1.10	5,610

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 6,146
Fri's open int 57,183 up 263

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	494.0	494.0	498.2	+5.1	83
Aug 96			498.6	+5.0	2
Sep 96	503.0	496.5	501.5	+5.0	67,304
Dec 96	511.0	504.0	509.4	+5.1	25,478
Jan 97			512.7	+5.1	20
Mar 97	515.0	514.0	517.6	+5.2	7,087
May 97	522.0	517.0	522.7	+5.3	5,429
Jul 97			527.8	+5.3	4,115

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 16,064
Fri's open int 112,128 up 1020

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	395.00	394.00	396.50	+1.30	50
Oct 96	400.00	397.60	399.50	+1.10	20,007
Jan 97	402.00	400.00	402.20	+1.10	2,537
Apr 97	404.00	404.00	404.90	+1.10	2,241
Jul 97			407.90	+1.10	164

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 1,120
Fri's open int 24,993 off 403

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1445.00	1446.00	1449½	1450½
Forward	1482.00	1482½	1485.00	1486.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1973.00	1974.00	1977.00	1982.00
Forward	1888.00	1889.00	1891.00	1893.00
Lead				
Spot	778½	779½	785.00	786.00
Forward	778½	789.00	795.00	796.00
Nickel				
Spot	6965.00	6970.00	7070.00	7080.00
Forward	7075.00	7080.00	7180.00	7185.00
Tin				
Spot	6202.00	6207.00	6215.00	6225.00
Forward	6258.00	6259.00	6265.00	6270.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	987½	988½	990.00	991.00
Forward	1015.00	1016.00	1017.00	1018.00

Financial

UST. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	94.74	94.71	94.72	—0.01	7,727
Dec 96	94.55	94.52	94.52	—0.02	1,522
Mar 97			94.34	—0.08	200

Est. sales 294 Fri's. sales 84
Fri's open int 9,449 off 21

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	105-175	105-07	105-075	— 08	374,134
Dec 96	105-015	104-24	104-24	— 08	5,555

Est. sales 31,400 Fri's. sales 334,671
Fri's open int 179,689 off 1376

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	107-18	106-25	106-26	— 11	285,214
Dec 96	106-22	106-07	106-07	— 11	19,405
Mar 97			105-28	— 11	564

Est. sales 44,444 Fri's. sales 56,998
Fri's open int 305,289 off 3168

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	109-18	108-17	108-18	— 16	436,783
Dec 96	108-24	108-00	108-01	— 16	19,745
Mar 97	108-11	107-21	107-21	— 16	2,146
Jun 97			107-08	— 16	1,255

Est. sales 200,000 Fri's. sales 193,115
Fri's open int 461,118 off 15199

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	106-26	106-17	106-27	— 0-03	133,234
Dec96	105-28	105-28	105-30	— 0-03	628

Est. sales: 14,125. Prev. sales: 30,813
Prev. open int.: 133,862 up 2,494

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	96.94	96.68	96.85	+ 0.08	225,795
Dec96	96.08	95.81	95.93	+ 0.08	7,494

Est. sales: 79,558. Prev. sales: 125,755
Prev. open int.: 233,489 up 3,279

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	123.20	122.88	123.18	+0.28	182,067
Dec 97	121.80	121.54	121.80	+0.36	31,332
Mar 97	121.40	121.30	121.56	+0.26	2,239

Est. volume: 60,556. Open int.: 215,638 off 1,264.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	117.72	117.19	117.55	+ 0.93	57,146
Dec96	116.90	116.70	116.83	+ 0.92	3,174

Est. sales: 35,755. Prev. sales: 34,114
Prev. open int.: 62,320 off 163

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	94.310	94.290	94.290	—20	19,701
Sep 96	94.240	94.200	94.210	—30	406,146
Oct 96	94.100	94.080	94.080	—30	3,041
Dec 96	93.940	93.880	93.890	—30	440,502
Mar 97	93.780	93.710	93.720	—50	269,133
Jun 97	93.630	93.550	93.570	—50	229,570
Sep 97	93.500	93.420	93.430	—60	202,225
Mar 00	92.860	92.810	92.810	—60	34,440

Est. sales 278,699 Fri's. sales 321,240
Fri's open int 2,475,800 off 18564

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	1.5524	1.5436	1.5504	+60	51,936
Dec 96	1.5530	1.5500	1.5510	+60	1,128
Mar 97			1.5524	+64	6

Est. sales 5,956 Fri's. sales 6,639
Fri's open int 53,070 off 1120

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.7334	.7315	.7316	—13	31,821
Dec 96	.7341	.7336	.7334	—13	4,066
Mar 97	.7358	.7358	.7349	—13	427
Jun 97			.7359	—13	678

Est. sales 2,306 Fri's. sales 5,087
Fri's open int 37,105 off 1358

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.6770	.6715	.6755	+6	66,655
Dec 96	.6810	.6774	.6797	+6	2,796
Mar 97			.6843	+7	327
Jun 97			.6887	+8	2

Est. sales 23,829 Fri's. sales 14,113
Fri's open int 69,680

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.009402	.009328	.009373	+42	73,519
Dec 96	.009517	.009460	.009488	+43	4,219
Mar 97			.009601	+45	142

Est. sales 23,601 Fri's. sales 16,365
Fri's open int 77,898 off 1413

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.8333	.8284	.8314	+49	35,686
Dec 96	.8395	.8298	.8380	+50	2,004
Mar 97			.8448	+52	95

Est. sales 18,772 Fri's. sales 11,274
Fri's open int 37,710 off 688

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	94.28	94.26	94.27	Unch.	86,468
Dec96	94.19	94.14	94.16	— 0.01	98,994
Mar97	93.90	93.85	93.86	— 0.02	63,827
Jun97	93.48	93.42	93.44	— 0.01	44,692
Sep97	93.05	93.00	93.02	— 0.01	31,262
Dec97	92.70	92.64	92.67	— 0.01	23,840
Mar98	92.44	92.39	92.42	Unch.	20,285
Jun98	92.27	92.23	92.25	Unch.	12,423
Sep98	92.13	92.11	92.12	Unch.	8,950
Dec98	92.03	92.01	92.02	Unch.	9,324
Mar99	91.93	91.91	91.92	Unch.	3,713
Jun99	91.82	91.81	91.82	Unch.	1,434

Est. sales: 28,393. Prev. sales: 32,124
Prev. open int.: 406,844 up 3,950

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	96.73	96.71	96.73	+ 0.02	166,924
Dec96	96.65	96.61	96.64	+ 0.03	208,072
Mar97	96.41	96.36	96.40	+ 0.04	185,219
Jun97	96.10	96.03	96.09	+ 0.07	112,176
Sep97	95.74	95.68	95.73	+ 0.07	87,065
Dec97	95.38	95.33	95.37	+ 0.06	64,402
Mar98	95.06	95.01	95.05	+ 0.06	39,190
Jun98	94.74	94.69	94.72	+ 0.04	30,203
Sep98	94.43	94.38	94.42	+ 0.04	28,557
Dec98	94.15	94.11	94.14	+ 0.03	20,762
Mar99	93.90	93.90	93.90	+ 0.03	18,405
Jun99	N.T.	N.T.	93.70	+ 0.02	7,298

Est. sales: 106,159. Prev. sales: 131,321
Prev. open int.: 964,193 up 1,809

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	96.19	96.16	96.17	+0.02	74,032
Dec 96	96.08	96.04	96.06	+0.03	58,221
Mar 97	95.88	95.81	95.86	+0.04	30,713
Jun 97	95.63	95.58	95.61	+0.04	18,141
Sep 97	95.37	95.35	95.35	+0.04	12,745
Dec 97	95.11	95.09	95.10	+0.04	9,136
Mar 98	94.88	94.84	94.86	+0.03	8,169
Jun 98	94.65	94.62	94.64	+0.03	6,243
Sep 98	94.40	94.37	94.40	+0.04	3,986
Dec 98	94.14	94.13	94.14	+0.03	4,145
Mar 99	93.90	93.90	93.90	+0.03	8,158
Jun 99	N.T.	N.T.	93.68	+0.02	1,274

Est. volume: 24,115. Open int.: 229,500 up 3,576.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	92.00	91.93	91.97	+ 0.10	56,684
Dec96	92.39	92.34	92.37	+ 0.10	35,302
Mar97	92.52	92.47	92.48	+ 0.08	28,952
Jun97	92.48	92.42	92.44	+ 0.09	13,302
Sep97	92.31	92.25	92.29	+ 0.10	6,852
Dec97	92.13	92.09	92.13	+ 0.09	3,291

Est. sales: 24,848. Prev. sales: 26,459
Prev. open int.: 136,457 off 1,815

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	74.70	73.78	74.25	+0.73	8,853
Dec 96	75.00	74.21	74.55	+0.53	33,948
Mar 97	76.25	75.70	76.00	+0.45	7,306
May 97	77.00	76.40	76.90	+0.25	5,497
Jul 97	77.45	77.80	77.30	+0.55	4,086
Dec 97	76.50	76.45	76.45	+0.20	2,670

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 9,327
Fri's open int 62,297 off 965

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	56.20	55.40	55.75	—0.27	28,382
Sep 96	56.40	55.60	56.00	—0.24	21,187
Oct 96	56.63	56.00	56.30	—0.29	6,755
Nov 96	57.00	56.40	56.75	—0.19	9,194
Dec 96	57.40	56.80	57.15	—0.14	23,108
Jan 97	57.40	56.85	57.40	+0.16	9,552
Feb 97	56.60	55.95	56.60	+0.26	4,430
Mar 97	54.80	54.10	54.80	+0.36	2,552
Apr 97	52.90	51.90	52.90	+0.56	1,700
May 97	50.80	50.25	50.80	+0.11	1,391

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 23,919
Fri's open int 113,571 up 1364

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	21.70	20.50	21.20	+0.20	26,829
Sep 96	20.98	20.46	20.75	—0.03	76,054
Oct 96	20.40	20.01	20.25	—0.06	41,228
Nov 96	19.88	19.66	19.77	—0.07	27,276
Dec 96	19.52	19.30	19.45	—0.01	35,734
Jan 97	19.34	19.02	19.10	—0.07	26,375
Feb 97	19.00	18.82	18.92	—0.03	19,821
Mar 97	18.73	18.65	18.73	—0.02	12,036
Apr 97	18.68	18.45	18.55	—0.01	8,289
May 97	18.35	18.30	18.35	—0.04	5,768
Jun 97	18.50	18.10	18.20	—0.03	21,744
Jul 97	18.06	17.97	18.05	—0.06	7,396
Aug 97	18.07	17.95	18.04	+0.04	3,137

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 127,343
Fri's open int 369,898 off 9312

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	2.330	2.165	2.170	—189	22,377
Sep 96	2.260	2.110	2.130	—200	28,364
Oct 96	2.230	2.125	2.130	—196	18,942
Nov 96	2.280	2.180	2.180	—165	13,111
Dec 96	2.330	2.250	2.250	—142	15,144
Jan 97	2.340	2.260	2.270	—130	12,158
Feb 97	2.250	2.150	2.180	—95	7,400
Mar 97	2.155	2.090	2.105	—65	5,220
Apr 97	2.080	1.990	2.020	—40	3,872
May 97	2.020	1.940	1.975	—15	3,101
Jun 97	2.010	1.950	1.975	—15	3,089

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 62,763
Fri's open int 152,447 off 3213

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	62.90	61.35	62.65	+0.24	23,902
Sep 96	61.35	59.95	61.10	+0.18	27,828
Oct 96	58.70	57.80	58.50	+0.08	6,549
Nov 96	56.70	56.10	56.40	—0.07	2,193
Dec 96	55.70	55.00	55.40	+0.08	2,369
Jan 97	55.70	54.90	55.10	+0.08	1,409

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 25,305
Fri's open int 60,618 up 1652

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	179.00	177.25	177.25	— 1.75	21,646
Sep 96	175.00	173.50	173.50	— 2.00	9,292
Oct 96	173.00	171.75	172.00	— 1.75	3,970
Nov 96	172.00	170.50	171.00	— 1.75	2,432
Dec 96	171.00	169.50	170.00	— 1.75	9,662
Jan 97	168.75	168.25	168.50	— 1.50	2,449
Feb 97	165.50	165.25	165.50	— 1.25	658
Mar 97	163.00	162.25	162.50	— 1.00	1,629
Apl 97	159.25	159.25	159.50	— 1.25	2,023
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	157.00	— 0.75	347
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	155.00	— 0.25	2,012
July 97	N.T.	N.T.	153.50	+ 0.25	0

Est. sales: 9,697. Open int.: 56,170 up 1,063

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	19.33	18.90	19.17	— 0.05	81,441
Oct 96	18.93	18.57	18.79	— 0.07	26,586
Nov 96	18.58	18.28	18.54	+ 0.08	6,949
Dec 96	18.30	18.03	18.24	+ 0.08	14,932
Jan 97	17.96	17.79	17.98	+ 0.09	10,859
Feb 97	17.75	17.60	17.76	+ 0.11	5,434
Mar 97	17.39	17.39	17.57	+ 0.12	4,359
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.39	+ 0.13	3,636
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.23	+ 0.16	1,441
June 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.08	+ 0.14	3,559

Est. sales: 29,012. Open int.: 161,405 up 3,310

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	642.00	632.10	633.10	—4.90	171,934
Dec 96	645.00	638.80	641.30	—4.60	9,842

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 75,032
Fri's open int 181,805 off 2532

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	3706.0	3700.0	3677.0	— 31.0	61,416
Dec96	N.T	N.T	3697.0	— 31.0	1,771
Mar97	N.T	N.T	3709.0	— 31.0	100

Est. sales: 9,393. Prev. sales: 17,472
Prev. open int.: 63,287 off 347

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	1997.0	1961.0	1963.0	—46.00	28,729
Aug 96	2003.5	1962.0	1968.5	—46.50	5,386
Sep 96	2010.0	1975.5	1974.5	—47.00	20,509
Dec 96	N.T.	N.T.	1993.0	—47.00	4,457
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	2012.0	—46.00	4,322
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	1996.5	—47.50	4,880
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2046.0	—48.00	2,328

Est. volume: 28,954. Open int.: 70,596 up 541.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,504.70	1,507.30
Reuters	1,990.50	1,980.20
D.J. Futures	142.20	143.91
CRB	240.80	243.21

Germany Sees Growth in GDP

But Recovery Is Called Too Small to Create Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — The German economy rebounded in the second quarter as a weak Deutsche mark stimulated exports and warm weather spurred construction, the Economics Ministry said Monday.

The outlook for jobs was gloomier, however, and there was little sign of a near-term decline in unemployment, which at 3.8 million remains stable at close to postwar highs, the ministry said in its July report.

"The foreseeable tempo of the cyclical recovery is too small to stimulate demand for labor," it said, appealing for support for changes in labor rules and budget cuts being considered by Parliament. The government says the changes would encourage business investment.

The unspecified rebound in the GDP — the exact figures are to be published in September — came after the economy shrank 0.4 percent in the first quarter, hurt by a 7.7 percent slump in construction.

"All in all, gross domestic product in the second quarter should have more than compensated for a decline at the start of the year, which was to no small extent weather-related," the Economics Ministry said.

Economists said questions remained about the strength of the recovery. A weak business-climate survey from the Ifo institute last week and a strengthening of the mark could sound alarms about the sustainability of the economic upswing, they said.

"The mood is relatively bad," said Norbert Bräms, economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in Frankfurt. "The stronger mark and weak Ifo index were very disappointing. Things still point to an upswing, but the question now is how big will it be?"

This mood could encourage the Bundesbank to cut its securities repurchase rate, which it uses to guide German short-term interest rates. Hopes for such cuts were bolstered with the news Monday that producer prices fell 0.2 percent in June and comments by the Bundesbank president, Hans Tietmeyer, that growth in the M-3 measure of the money supply, which slowed to an annualized 9.6 percent in June, is "on the right path."

The ministry noted evidence of a revival in Eastern and Western Germany, after GDP in the East shrank 2.6 percent in the first quarter and in the West by 0.1 percent. It cited buoyant world trade and the impetus given to consumption by tax cuts as among the reasons for the growth. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Moulinex Plans Capital Increase

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Moulinex SA, the troubled French appliances maker, plans to increase its share capital in the fall, Pierre Blayau, the chairman, said Monday.

"We are studying an increase of our shareholders' funds," Mr. Blayau said. "It will be less than two years (since the previous increase), but will allow us to compensate for the heavy provisions we have taken."

Two years ago, Moulinex had a capital increase of one billion francs (about $198 million).

Mr. Blayau recently said that a 600-million franc provision for restructuring in the 1995-1996 accounts would increase debt to 2.1 billion from 1.5 billion. The restructuring would reduce equity by 600 million to 800 million over three years.

The provision is for a restructuring including 2,600 layoffs.

Mr. Blayau told a shareholders meeting that first-quarter sales rose more than 5 percent. He called the sales increase "relatively satisfying." He said that precise figures would be published in the next few days.

News of higher first-quarter sales attracted little interest from analysts. Agnes Trottier-Gadelle, an analyst at UBS France, said "last year was a particularly bad year" for Moulinex, adding that "in absolute terms, 1996-97 revenue will be below that of fiscal 1996."

While saying the capital increase could take place as early as this fall, Mr. Blayau said the timing and the decision whether to raise the money with convertible bonds or new stock would depend on market conditions. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

■ Docks Shares Suspended

Bourse authorities said shares in the takeover target Docks de France were suspended Monday pending a statement early Tuesday, news agencies reported from Paris.

The supermarket company earlier this month rejected a 14.75 billion-franc takeover bid by the rival Auchan chain.

Trading is to resume Tuesday at the opening of the market, the bourse said. The shares ended Friday at 1,222 francs. *(AFX, Bloomberg)*

Thorn EMI Shows Profit Before Split

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC, in its last quarterly earnings report before the British music recording and consumer rentals company splits in two, said Monday pretax profit before one-time items rose 13 percent.

Thorn said chart-climbing album releases by George Michael and Tina Turner helped offset unfavorable currency fluctuations at its EMI music unit, while its rental business saw growth overseas.

Pretax profit in the three months ended June 30, before a one-time gain from the sale of its security business, rose to £68 million ($105.1 million) from £60.1 million a year ago.

Thorn shares fell 42 pence, or 2 percent, to close at £16.93.

Analysts said EMI Group's stable of artists — including Garth Brooks and the Rolling Stones — make it a likely takeover target after the company breaks up on August 19.

The split will leave Thorn PLC with consumer rentals businesses like Radio Rentals in Britain and Rent-A-Center in the United States, while EMI Group PLC will include the EMI music business, HMV music store chain and Dillons bookstores.

With a Bland Image, It's Uphill for Nissan

Reuters

LONDON — As Nissan Motor Co. unveils its new Primera family car for the European market, industry analysts say the company's bland image means it faces a struggle for sales.

Mini-cars such as the Ford Motor Co.'s Fiesta and small family cars such as Volkswagen AG's Golf are in demand for down-to-earth, utilitarian reasons, according to Ian Robertson of the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Hopefuls in the Primera's sector need extra qualities.

"The evidence suggests that Nissan and other Japanese companies are seen as above average in quality of engineering but below average in making a unique style statement," Mr. Robertson said.

"Nissan really have got to get away from this bland image, when an average buyer finds them almost indistinguishable from its Toyota and Honda counterparts," he said.

Last year, the large-family-car sector in Western Europe was led by the Ford Mondeo with almost 350,000 sales, and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG's 3 series with about 283,000.

At 2.5 million sales, this sector accounted for 20.9 percent of West European car sales.

The old Nissan Primera, built at the company's Sunderland plant in northeast England since 1990, peaked at annual sales of about 105,000. This car was designed in Japan and built with mainly Japanese components.

Nissan says the new car, also produced at Sunderland but designed mainly in Europe and with 80 percent local content, should sell about 130,000 next year.

Nissan says the car, which looks similar to the previous model, will appeal to those who want style and a dynamic image.

Industry analysts say customers are likely to take some convincing. "The main problem for Nissan and other Japanese companies has been establishing a clear identity for their cars," said John Lawson, European automotive analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc.

"The old one [Primera] wasn't distinguished by sporting attributes. It was regarded as well-built, but I don't think it ever excited the buying public," Mr. Lawson said.

Ian Gibson, chief executive of Nissan Motor Manufacturing U.K., said the Primera was designed to be exciting.

Mr. Gibson said Nissan was still looking at the possibility of producing a third model in Sunderland, where it also makes the Micra small family car.

Analysts say that even with a successful Primera selling 130,000 a year, and the expected 100,000 sales of Micras, the plant would still fall below its capacity of about 300,000 cars a year.

Analysts expect that the third model would be the Nissan Almera, which competes with the Golf and Ford Escort.

Arthur Mayer, automotive analyst at DRI/McGraw Hill Inc., said the Primera should meet its sales targets if it was marketed well and competitively priced.

Mondeo sales were faltering, and although General Motors Corp.'s Opel Vectra was doing well, its styling was unadventurous. This was an opportunity for the Primera. But Fiat SpA's new Marea will account for about 200,000 sales next year, Mr. Mayer said.

"Fiat has shown the way with risky, innovative but appealing designs and they've done well. If the Japanese continue to play safe, they run the risk of being squeezed," Mr. Mayer said.

The Primera, with four or five doors, is available with 1.6- and 2.0-liter gasoline engines and a 2.0-liter turbo diesel.

Prices will range from £12,000 ($18,500) to £18,000 ($27,800).

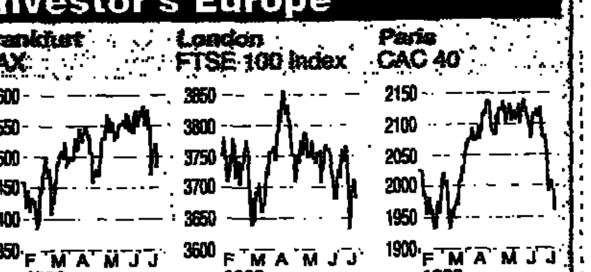
■ Sales Weaken in Germany

Car sales in Germany, Europe's largest market, are starting to slow after what has been surprisingly fast growth so far this year, industry analysts in Frankfurt said Monday.

German car registrations climbed 6.4 percent during the first half of the year. But the latest German figures reveal that demand is starting to slow, and most analysts see continued weakness going well into 1997.

"The degree of strength the market has seen this year had raised hopes that 1996 sales would be better than expected," said Chris Will, analyst at Lehman Brothers in London.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	525.62	534.95	-1.58
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,248.76	9,305.44	-0.61
Frankfurt	DAX	2,482.40	2,520.19	-1.50
Copenhagen	Stock Market	407.88	409.16	-0.31
Helsinki	HEX General	1,984.55	1,994.55	-0.50
Oslo	OBX	445.99	449.03	-0.68
London	FTSE 100	3,681.30	3,710.50	-0.79
Madrid	Stock Exchange	353.45	358.19	-1.32
Milan	MIBTEL	9,839.00	9,913.00	-0.75
Paris	CAC 40	1,960.33	1,992.83	-1.63
Stockholm	SX 16	1,936.66	1,968.16	-1.60
Vienna	ATX	1,014.63	1,025.48	-1.06
Zurich	SPI	2,297.39	2,352.94	-2.36

Source: Telekurs · International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Norsk Hydro A/S said its first-half net profit fell to 3.28 billion kronor ($511.4 million) on Monday, down 20 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier. The company said increased earnings in the energy and fertilizer sectors were not sufficient to offset sharp declines in light metals and petrochemicals.

- **France**'s finance minister, Jean Arthuis, announced the launch of the privatization of the state-run maritime transport company **Compagnie Générale Maritime SA**. He said details of the tender offer would be made public on Tuesday and that the government had received European Commission approval for an injection of 1.13 billion francs ($223.5 million) for the company before the privatization.
- **Sulzer AG** said first-half orders rose 2.6 percent, to 2.9 billion Swiss francs ($2.39 billion), toward the high end of most analysts' expectations, as the company's medical equipment and pump-making units posted higher growth.
- **The European Commission** said it cleared a joint venture in specialized plastics between **Hoechst AG** and **Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.**
- **Belgium**'s lower house of Parliament passed a bill giving the government special powers to reduce the budget deficit this year and next. The government said it expected the upper house to vote in favor of the bill this week.
- **Mondi Ltd.**, a unit of **Anglo American Corp.** of South Africa, said it bought **HL&H Timber Holdings Ltd.** for 1 billion rand ($228.0 million).
- **DHL Corp.**, the U.S. express- delivery company, plans to invest $5 million to establish a new European air delivery center at Strasbourg-Entzheim airport in eastern France.
- **Assurances Générales de France SA** said it has sold 5.3 billion francs worth of real estate; payment is expected to flow into the company's coffers over the next three years.
- **Carlton Communications PLC** said it would pay £58.5 million ($90.5 million) in cash for **Cinema Media**, in a bid to expand its presence in the high-growth cinema advertising market.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX, AFP, Knight-Ridder

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, July 22
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 525.62
Previous: 534.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	86.20	84.20	84.70	86
Aegon	76	72.70	73.50	76
Ahold	85.70	84.80	85.10	85
Akzo Nobel	185.20	182.30	182.30	185.60
Bols Wess cva	27	26.30	26.30	26.80
CSM cva	81	81	80.20	80.80
Dordtsche Pet	269.80	266.60	266.60	269
DSM	153.80	148	149.50	153.20
Elsevier	25.70	25.30	25.30	25.60
Fortis Amev	46.70	44.90	45.50	46.30
G-Brec cva	53.40	51.50	51.60	53.50
Hagemeyer	131.50	127.20	127.50	131
Heineken	364	356.50	358	362.50
Hoogovens	57.70	55.80	56	57.50
Hunt Douglas	109	107.40	108	107.90
ING Group	49.10	47.40	48.10	49.10
KLM	53	52	52.30	52.80
KNP BT	38.80	38.20	38.20	38.80
KPN	60.60	59.10	59.70	60.40
Nedlloyd Gp	36.40	35.70	35.80	36.50
Nutricia	179	176	176.20	178
Oce Grinten	166.80	162.20	164	168
Pakhoed	44.40	43.60	44	44
Philips Elec	52.10	49.60	49.70	51.40
Polygram	90.30	88.60	89	89.90
Randstad Hdg	128.50	126.70	126.70	127.70
Robeco	121.70	121.20	121.20	122
Rodamco	46.60	46.20	46.40	46.60
Rolinco	130.80	130.30	130.30	131.50
Rorento	97.10	96.90	96.90	96.70
Royal Dutch	253.80	251	251.50	254.20
Stork	51.30	49.70	49.70	51.10
Unilever cva	238.80	235	235.20	238.20
VNU	26	25	25.40	25.80
Wolters Kl cva	190.30	188.70	188.80	189

Bangkok
SET Index: 1164.19
Previous: 1182.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	366	352	358	364
Bangkok Bk F	328	320	320	326
Krung Thai Bk	115	112	113	116
PTT Explor	342	336	336	348
Siam Cement F	1072	1060	1066	1072
Telecomasia	50	49.25	49.25	50.50
Thai Airways	53	51	52.50	51
Thai Farm Bk F	288	274	278	282
Thai Teleph	44.25	41.50	42.75	44.50
Utd Comm	318	304	308	316

Bombay
Sensitive Index: 3762.69
Previous: 3763.09
Friday, July 19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2170	2100	2135.25	2149
Grasim Ind	525	516.75	524.25	519.25
Hindalco Ind	1154.25	1144	1152.25	1151.75
Indust Lever	873.50	841	869	872.25
Indian Hotels	804	791	801.50	805
ITC	319.50	312	313.50	318
Larsen Toubro	259.50	248.50	254	258.25
Reliance Ind	247	237	237	234
Tata Eng Loco	559.50	550.25	557	555.50
Tata Iron St	237	226.50	226.50	233.75

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9248.76
Previous: 9305.44

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3470	3375	3375	3400
Barco Ind	5070	5030	5050	5050
BBL	5700	5630	5630	5650
Bekaert	23750	23100	23100	23525
CBR	2355	2330	2335	2345
CMB	2420	2370	2370	2400
Cockerill	134	131	131	132
Colruyt	10525	10450	10450	10400
Delhaize Lion	1610	1595	1600	1610
Electrabel	6800	6700	6700	6760
Electrafina	2810	2780	2795	2795
Fortis AG	4090	4020	4025	4060
GIB	1356	1310	1314	1352
GBL	3820	3760	3780	3790
Gen Banque	11000	10550	10675	10850
Glaverbel	3250	3235	3240	3240
Kredietbank	9690	9600	9600	9620
Mosane	2300	2300	2300	2300
Petrofina	9550	9400	9400	9550
Powerfin	4445	4360	4400	4425
Recticel	310	300	300	300
Royale Belge	5630	5600	5610	5620
Soc Gen Belg	2300	2260	2260	2265
Solvay	18525	18025	18025	18400
Tessenderlo	10800	10600	10600	10600
Tractebel	12950	12775	12800	12825
UCB	56800	55350	55350	55450
Union Miniere	2225	2185	2185	2215

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 407.88
Previous: 409.16

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	346	339.60	343	345
Danisco	771	305	306	307
Den Danske Bk	388	383	385	389
D/S Svendborg A	192000	192000	192000	190000
D/S 1912 A	134000	134000	134000	134000
East Asiatic Co	120	117	118	120
FLS Ind B	615	610	610	630.95
ISS Intl Svc B	139	135	137	138
Novo Nordisk B	830	826.76	830	830.83
Radiometer B	371	370	371	370
Sophus Ber B	773	764	770	772
Tele Danmk B	276.35	273	273	275
Unidenmark A	264	260	262	263

Frankfurt
DAX: 2482.40
Previous: 2520.19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	970	970	970	970
AEG	151	140	151	136
Allianz Hdg	2644	2622	2632	2678
Altana	1108	1080	1108	1096
Asko Deutsche	1168	1159	1160	1160
Badenwerk	570	570	598	570
BASF	41.73	40.65	40.70	42.10
Bayer Hypo Bk	41.45	40.85	41.40	41.92
Bay.Vereinsbank	49.40	48.80	49.40	49.48
Bayer	51.10	50.42	50.60	51.85
Berliner Kraft	421	420	420	484
BHF Bank	41.20	40.65	40.80	41.20
BMW	858	844	844	847.50
CKAG Colonia	1130	1115	1115	1140
Commerzbank	337.50	336.50	336.80	336.80
Daimler Benz	77.60	77.15	77.48	78.25
Degussa	504	499	501	506
Deutsche Bank	74.45	73.15	73.60	74.90
Dresdner Bank	39	38.85	39	39.50
Heidelbg Zmt	1015	1005	1015	1020
Henkel	62.10	60.10	60.10	62.40
Hochtief	673	668	672	674
Hoechst	50.23	49.20	49.20	50.70
Holzmann Ph.	400	392	394	392
Karstadt	541.50	538	540	543
Kaufhof Hdg	576.50	572	573	573
Linde	931	927	931	932
Lufthansa ord	210.50	208.50	210.20	211.30
MAN	367	363	364	369.50
Mannesmann	531.50	527.50	529.50	535.30
Muench Rueck	3290	3240	3270	3299
Preussag	364	362.50	362.50	367
PWA	284.50	283	283	283.90
RWE	53.70	52.85	52.90	54.33
SAP pfd	221	215.70	221	217.80
Schering	102.10	101.30	101.80	102.90
Schmalb Lub	265	262	265	268
Siemens	76.80	76.30	76.49	77.34
Suedzucker	722	715	715	720
Thyssen	270.70	268.10	268.10	271.90
Veba	77	75.25	75.38	77.48
VEW	455	445	445	445
Viag	578	573	574.50	586
Volkswagen	537.50	522.25	522.25	531
Wella	798	782	782.50	795

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 1984.55
Previous: 1994.55

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	230	228	228	228
Enso R	37.40	37.10	37.20	37.30
Huhtamaki IF	157	153	155	151
Kesko	69.50	69	69	70
Kone BF	499	499	499	500
Merita A	9.72	9.70	9.70	9.78
Metra BF	223	220	223	221
Metsa-Serla B	32.20	32	32	32
Nokia Pfd F	157.40	155	155.50	155.50
Outokumpu A	79	79	79	78.90
Rautaruukki	34.50	36	36	34.70
Stockmann A	252	252	252	259
UPM-Kymme	99.50	98.80	99.50	99.60
Valmet A	72	71.50	71.50	72.10

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 10779.29
Previous: 10845.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.85	8.65	8.80	8.90
Bk East Asia	27.60	27.45	27.55	27.45
Cathay Pacific	13.60	13.20	13.30	13.45
Cheung Kong	54.50	53.75	54	54.25
China Light	33.70	33.40	33.40	33.50
Chin Estates	6.75	6.65	6.65	6.65
Citic Pacific	32.50	31.90	32.50	32
Cons Elec Pwr	13.30	12.75	13.25	12.75
Dao Heng Bk	29.85	29.45	29.45	29.80
First Pacific	12.60	12.35	12.40	12.70
Great Eagle	22	21.95	22	21.90
Guangdong Inv	5.10	4.95	5	4.95
Guoco Group	36.10	35.80	35.90	36.10
Hang Lung	14.15	14.10	14.10	14.15
Hang Seng Bk	76.75	76	76.25	76.50
Henderson Inv	7.50	7.35	7.45	7.45
Henderson Ld	57	56	56.50	57
HKR Intl	9.25	9.10	9.15	9.20
HK Aircraft	19.70	19.50	19.60	19.80
HK China Gas	12.30	12.10	12.10	12.30
HK Electric	23.75	23.65	23.75	23.60
HK Shang Htls	13.20	13.05	13.05	13.20
HK Telecomm	12.95	12.85	12.90	13
Hopewell Hdgs	4.40	4.30	4.38	4.30
HSBC Hdgs	122.50	120.50	122	121
Hutchison Wh	47.60	47	47.10	47.90
Hysan Dev	22.10	21.95	22	22.10
Johnson El 500	17.20	17.10	17.10	17.10
Miramar Hotel	15	14.85	14.85	15.05
Natl Mutual	6.30	6.25	6.25	6.30
New World	35.50	35.20	35.30	35.60
Oriental Press	3.98	3.93	3.95	4.03
Orient Telecom	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38
Shangri-La	10.65	10.45	10.45	10.60
SHK Props	75.25	74.25	75.25	75.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.65	4.60	4.65	4.63
Sino Land Co.	7.60	7.45	7.55	7.60
Sth China Post	5.20	5	5.20	5.05
Swire Pac A	67.75	67.50	67.50	67.50
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.80
TV Broadcasts	28.60	28	28.10	28.70
Wharf Hdgs	27.55	27	27.30	26.90
Wheelock	14.75	14.65	14.65	14.70

Jakarta
Composite Index: 579.76
Previous: 580.07

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2575	2550	2550	2575
Barito Pacific	1875	1775	1850	1750
Gudang Garm	9700	9525	9700	9475
Indah Kiat	2200	2200	2200	2200
Indocement	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	7350
Indofood	10150	10000	10000	10000
Indorayon	2150	2100	2100	2150
Indosat	8000	7975	8000	8075
Kalbe Farma	4700	4675	4700	4700
Sampoerna	25100	24950	25000	25200

Johannesburg
All Market: 6783.71
Previous: 6789.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	259	257.50	257.50	259
AngloAm Gold	393	393	393	393
AngloAm Ind	162	161	161	163.50
Barlow	44.60	44.50	44.50	44.80
C.G. Smith	21.55	21.25	21.25	21.60
De Beers	146.50	146	146	147
Driefontein	57.75	57.50	57.50	58.25
Freegold	46.25	46.25	46.25	46
Fst Natl Bk	29	28.80	28.80	29.25
Gencor	16	16	16	16.05
GFSA	121	121	121	121
Iscor	3.05	3.01	3.03	3.06
Johnnies Ind	53.75	53.50	53.50	54
Kloof Gold	45.10	45.10	45.10	45.10
Liberty Life	134.50	134.25	134.50	134.75
Minorco	98.50	98.50	98.50	98.50
Nedcor	64.75	64.50	64.75	65
Rembrandt Gp	40	39.75	39.80	40.50
Richemont	67	66.50	67	68
Rust Platinum	69	69	69	69.50
SA Breweries	126.25	125.25	125.50	127.25
Sappi	46.50	46	46	46.75
Sasol	46.35	46.10	46.15	46.20
SBIC	169.50	169.50	169.50	169.50
Tiger Oats	55	55	55	55

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1111.97
Previous: 1126.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18.90	18.50	18.60	18.90
Hicom Hldgs	7.40	7.15	7.25	7.40
Mal Banking	23.80	23.50	23.50	23.80
Mal Intl Ship F	7.55	7.50	7.55	7.60
Public Bank F	4.90	4.80	4.82	4.94
Resorts World	12.80	12.60	12.70	12.80
Sime Darby	7.55	7.35	7.40	7.55
Telekom Mal	20.40	20	20	20.50
Tenaga	10.30	10.10	10.30	10.30
Utd Engineers	17.60	17.30	17.30	17.50

London
FT-SE 100: 3681.30
Previous: 3710.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.02	5.58	5.58	5.66
Allied Domecq	4.37	4.23	4.26	4.35
Anglian Water	5.43	5.33	5.40	5.43
Arjo Wiggins	1.79	1.76	1.79	1.78
Asda Group	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.16
Assoc Br Foods	3.99	3.96	3.99	4
BAA	4.99	4.87	4.92	4.99
Barclays	8.01	7.94	7.96	8.05
Bass	8.05	7.93	7.95	8.03
BAT Ind	4.92	4.83	4.85	4.93
Bank Scotland	2.36	2.32	2.32	2.35
BICC	3.23	3.18	3.22	3.23
Blue Circle	3.63	3.55	3.59	3.62
BOC Group	9.20	9.12	9.14	9.20
Boots	5.78	5.73	5.77	5.78
Bowater	3.65	3.60	3.62	3.62
BPB Ind	3.47	3.43	3.45	3.48
Brit Aerosp	9.50	9.40	9.45	9.44
Brit Airways	5.19	5.12	5.13	5.21
Brit Gas	1.96	1.86	1.90	1.87
Brit Petm	5.87	5.80	5.85	5.89
Brit Steel	1.68	1.66	1.67	1.68
Brit Telecom	3.60	3.52	3.53	3.59
BTR	2.42	2.35	2.37	2.36
Burmah Cast	9.92	9.80	9.86	9.97
Cable Wireless	4.27	4.10	4.14	4.25
Cadbury Schw	4.95	4.88	4.95	4.94
Caradon	2.04	1.99	1.99	2.03
Carlton Comm	4.78	4.65	4.70	4.73
Coats Viyella	1.69	1.65	1.69	1.68
Comm Union	5.87	5.76	5.84	5.80
Courtaulds	4.23	4.19	4.19	4.22
De La Rue	6.07	5.98	6	6.02
Eng China Cl	2.50	2.42	2.42	2.45
Enterprise Oil	4.86	4.83	4.83	4.89
Fam Colonial	1.52	1.50	1.51	1.51
Genl Accident	6.44	6.30	6.39	6.36
GEC	3.83	3.56	3.75	3.72
GKN	10.25	10.03	10.08	10.18
Glaxo	8.95	8.85	8.88	8.93
Granada Gp	7.98	7.85	7.89	7.96
Grand Met	4.36	4.23	4.25	4.31
GRE	2.40	2.36	2.38	2.39
Guinness	4.75	4.63	4.67	4.73
GUS	6.28	6.17	6.21	6.30
Hanson	1.63	1.58	1.58	1.63
Hillsdown Hdg	1.72	1.68	1.71	1.69
HSBC Hldgs	10.21	10.15	10.15	10.22
ICI	7.97	7.83	7.87	7.94
Inchcape	2.83	2.76	2.83	2.82
Kingfisher	6.14	6.06	6.10	6.15
Ladbroke	1.85	1.83	1.85	1.82
Land Sec	6.17	6.11	6.16	6.13
Laporte	7.86	6.95	7	7.02
Lasmo	1.85	1.82	1.85	1.84
Legal Genl Grp	6.97	6.92	6.92	7
Lloyds Bank	5.32	5.26	5.31	5.32
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.37	3.28	3.30	3.37
London Elec	6.08	5.97	5.97	6
Lucas Ind	2.23	2.14	2.15	2.28
Marks Spencer	4.84	4.76	4.79	4.84
MEPC	4.05	4	4.02	4.03
Mercury Asset	9.18	9.08	9.15	9.20
Midlands Elec	4.22	4.17	4.17	4.22
Natl Power	5.30	3.90	3.91	3.97
NatWest	6.27	6.17	6.22	6.23
News Intl	3.53	3.44	3.52	3.52
Utd Utilities	5.65	5.54	5.61	5.61
Nthrn Foods	1.83	1.79	1.82	1.81
P&O	5	4.90	4.95	4.96
Pearson	6.52	6.32	6.36	6.48
Pilkington	1.94	1.90	1.91	1.94
PowerGen	4.84	4.79	4.82	4.83
Prudential	4.30	4.22	4.23	4.30
Rank Org	4.77	4.66	4.71	4.75
Reckitt Coln	6.66	6.48	6.48	6.63
Redland	4.27	4.19	4.23	4.25
Reed Intl	11.06	10.91	10.92	11.08
Rentokil	4.05	3.81	4.01	4.05
Reuters Hdgs	7.32	7.20	7.24	7.30
RMC Group	10.47	10.33	10.40	10.50
Rolls Royce	2.28	2.21	2.23	2.27
Royal Bk Scot	4.92	4.85	4.87	4.91
RTZ reg	8.97	8.88	8.92	8.97
Royal Insur	3.89	3.84	3.87	3.87
Safeway	3.31	3.28	3.30	3.30
Sainsbury	3.75	3.62	3.62	3.74
Schroders	13.05	12.92	13.05	13.05
Scot Newcastle	6.58	6.41	6.49	6.58
Scot Power	3.15	3.10	3.10	3.13
Sears	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.96
Severn Trent	5.48	5.37	5.37	5.40
Shell Trnsp reg	9.32	9.20	9.24	9.37
Siebe	9.34	9.25	9.27	9.32
Smith Nephew	2.07	2.04	2.05	2.06
Smith (WH)	4.62	4.59	4.60	4.60
SmithKline	6.88	6.69	6.88	6.84
Smiths Ind	7.05	6.97	6.97	7.03
Sthern Elec	6.68	6.55	6.59	6.58
Stand Charter	6.64	6.60	6.60	6.64
Sun Alliance	3.77	3.74	3.74	3.71
Tate & Lyle	4.59	4.52	4.57	4.59
Tesco	2.85	2.74	2.77	2.83
Thames Water	5.67	5.52	5.60	5.61
Thorn EMI	17.40	16.90	16.90	17.40
3i Group	4.27	4.24	4.24	4.28
TI Group	5.40	5.25	5.34	5.42
Tomkins	2.62	2.58	2.62	2.63
Unilever	12.45	12.30	12.30	12.46
Utd Biscuits	2.23	2.18	2.18	2.23
Utd News	6.35	6.28	6.32	6.31
Vendome uts	5.94	5.91	5.91	5.95
Vodafone	2.26	2.21	2.21	2.27
Whitbread	7.16	7.10	7.10	7.15
Williams Hdgs	3.35	3.32	3.35	3.33
Wolseley	4.46	4.40	4.41	4.47
Zeneca	13.98	13.83	13.91	13.95

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 353.45
Previous: 358.19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	12240	11950	12000	12090
ACESA	1385	1340	1350	1370
Argentaria	5190	5030	5030	5160
BBV	5420	5360	5390	5450
Banesto	807	798	807	808
Bankinter	14260	13920	14050	14260
Bco Centro Hisp	2455	2390	2390	2455
Bco Exterior	2855	2850	2850	2850
Bco Popular	21350	20820	20820	21280
Bco Santander	6090	5960	5970	6050
CEPSA	4200	4050	4135	4280
Corp Mapfre	6010	5800	5800	6000
Dragados	1670	1605	1615	1670
Endesa	7350	7270	7290	7300
FECSA	953	935	936	953
Fomento Const	10290	10010	10080	10280
Gas Natural	25800	25150	25200	25950
Hidroel Cantab	4280	4195	4200	4245
Iberdrola	1205	1180	1180	1205
Pryca	3025	2965	2970	3045
Repsol	4295	4235	4250	4280
Sevillana Elec	1035	998	1005	1020
Tabacalera	6700	6400	6450	6700
Telefonica	2195	2140	2150	2185
Union Fenosa	772	754	762	771
Valenc Cement	1335	1295	1325	1335

Manila
PSE Index: 3217.42
Previous: 3228.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	27	26.50	26.50	26
Ayala Land	49	48.50	49	48.50
Manila Elec A	117	114	115	115
Metro Bank	650	600	610	750
Petron	10.75	10.25	10.25	10.75
Phil Long Dist	1600	1580	1585	1600
San Miguel A	39.50	38.50	38.50	38.50
San Miguel B	84	82	82.50	84
SM Prime Hdg	6.90	6.70	6.80	6.80

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3014.89
Previous: 3060.66

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	33.75	32.80	32.80	33.95
Cemex B	28.50	28.00	28.85	28.85
Cifra C	10.78	10.66	10.74	10.78
Empresas ICA	104.00	104.00	104.00	105.00
Emp Moderna	33.30	32.50	32.95	32.90
Femsa	20.50	20.20	20.20	20.55
Gpo Carso A1	51.20	50.30	50.30	51.00
Televisa CPO	100.50	98.60	98.60	101.90
TelMex L	11.96	11.80	11.90	12.00
Tribasa	18.00	17.50	17.64	17.32

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9839.00
Previous: 9913.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12750	12420	12675	12800
Bca Comm Ital	2930	2840	2840	2875
Bca Naz Agricol	840	820	840	830
Bca Naz Lavoro	11100	10860	11020	10950
Bca di Roma	1324	1285	1299	1310
Bco Ambrosiano	3985	3830	3895	3865
Benetton	18700	18400	18700	18785
Credito Italiano	1697	1643	1653	1645
Fiat	4880	4735	4785	4945
Fondiaria	7050	6800	6960	6980
Generali Assic	35100	34400	34700	35100
IFIL	4210	4100	4130	4300
Italcementi	11200	10860	10980	11070
Italgas	5435	5270	5390	5430
Mediobanca	8980	8700	8815	8725
Montedison	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	795
Olivetti	818	786	800	810
Pirelli	2480	2410	2445	2470
RAS	14530	14205	14380	14935
Rinascente	10250	10150	10175	10250
S Paolo Torino	9160	8920	9115	8990
SME	2220	2220	2220	2250
Standa	16250	15000	15000	16500
Stet	4880	4745	4780	4835
Telecom Italia	3080	3005	3060	3005
Toro Assic	17800	17210	17290	17150

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2398.04
Previous: 2426.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	20.10	19.60	19.80	19.80
Bank Montreal	33.35	33.20	33.30	33.35
Bce Mob Com	43¾	43¼	43¾	44
Cdn Tire A	16.70	16½	16.60	16.80
Cdn Util A	27.90	27.55	27.60	27.85
Cascades	5.70	5.60	5.70	5.65
CT Finl Svc	26.90	26¼	26.90	26.30
Extendicare	16.15	16.15	16.15	15.60
Gaz Metro	15½	15.35	15.35	15⅛
Gt-West Lifeco	34	33½	34	34
Hees Intl Bcp	16.10	15.80	16	16.20
Hudsons Bay	20	19.80	19.85	19.80
Imasco	27.85	26.85	27.05	28
Investors Grp	17	17	17	17
Loblaw Cos	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	11¾
Molson A	22.10	22.10	22.10	22¼
Natl Bk Canada	11.60	11½	11½	11.60
Oshawa A	20.85	20¾	20¾	20.80
Pancdn Petlm	51½	51½	51½	50½
Power Corp	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21.40
Power Finl	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37.30
Quebecor B	21.10	21	21	21
Rogers Comm B	11.90	11⅛	11⅛	12.10
Royal Bk Cda	34⅛	34.10	34.20	34.60
Sears Canada	7.60	7.55	7.55	7.55
Shell Cda A	45.55	45.55	45.55	44.85
Southam	16	16	16	16.20
Stelco A	6.15	6.05	6.05	6.10
Trilon Finl A	5.35	5¼	5.35	5.30

Oslo
OBX Index: 445.99
Previous: 449.03

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	126	125	126	124
Bergesen Dy B	128	127	127	126.50
Christiania Bk	15.60	15.50	15.60	15.50
Den norske Bk	19.90	19.70	19.90	19.70
SAS Norge ASA	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	67.50
Dyno Indust	144	143	143	143
Elkem	89	88	88	88
Hafslund A	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50
Kvaerner	269	262	262	270
Leif Hoegh	113	112	112	112
Norsk Hydro	293	285.50	287	294.50
Norske Skog A	201	200.50	200.50	203
Orkla	348	345	347	345
Rieber B	137	137	137	137
Saga Petlm B	86	85.50	85.50	86.50
Schibsted	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	90
UniStorebr A	31	30.50	30.50	30.50

Paris
CAC-40: 1960.33
Previous: 1992.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	672	660	663	668
AGF	131.90	128.20	128.20	131.20
Air Liquide	885	872	872	885
Alcatel Alsth	405	389.20	392.10	402.60
Axa	268.50	262.80	265	266.10
Bancaire	553	540	541	546
BNP	178	176	176	177.70
Bouygues	519	511	518	520
Canal Plus	1142	1130	1134	1145
Carrefour	2690	2622	2625	2671
CCF	239.90	233.20	233.60	235.70
Credit Local cl	429	426.10	426.80	430
Credit Lyon PC	134	131.80	131.80	133.10
Crown Cork Seal	214	205.30	205.30	227
Danone	760	742	746	760
Elf-Aquitaine	359.50	354.20	355	360
Eridania BS	715	708	710	710
Euro Disney	13.40	13.20	13.35	13.50
Eurotunnel uts	8.60	8.40	8.50	8.65
Gen. Eaux	525	507	509	521
Havas	362	359.20	360.10	360.50
Lafarge Cop	299	291.50	292.50	296.50
Legrand	809	800	804	802
L'Oreal	1523	1485	1489	1524
LVMH	1168	1125	1125	1157
Lyon. Eaux	464.70	446.50	449.40	461.60
Michelin B	234	227.70	228.30	233.90
Navig Mixte	753	753	753	753
Paribas A	301.20	294	296.30	301.20
Pechiney SA	203.80	201	202	204
Pernod Ricard	311	307.70	309	310.50
Peugeot Cit	606	590	596	602
Pinault-Print	1584	1571	1576	1596
Promodes	1315	1287	1294	1316
Renault	109.90	107.40	108.50	108.70
Rh-Poulenc A	124.50	122.50	122.30	125.40
Roussel-Uclaf	1189	1120	1130	1160
Sanofi	387.80	382	382	387
Schneider	239.60	236.30	236.30	239.70
Ste Generale	570	551	551	565
St Gobain	633	616	620	631
St Louis	1314	1290	1290	1306
Suez	174	171.50	171.80	173.90
Thomson CSF	134.50	130.30	130.60	135.90
Total B	353.60	350.90	351.70	355
UAP	105.40	102.30	102.60	105.40
Valeo	265	259.90	260.80	264.50

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 63096.30
Previous: 64116.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.60	9.40	9.51	9.61
Banespa Pfd	3.55	3.50	3.52	3.52
Bradesco Pfd	8.05	7.85	7.90	8.05
Brahma Pfd	623.00	620.00	622.50	623.02
Cemig Pfd	28.310	28.10	28.10	28.30
CESP Pfd	32.70	32.40	32.50	33.00
Eletrobras B	300.00	300.00	300.00	307.00
Itaubanco Pfd	401.01	400.00	401.00	399.00
Light	281.50	274.00	281.00	275.00
Paranapan Pfd	6.30	6.20	6.20	6.38
Petrobras Pfd	118.50	116.50	116.70	118.00
Sid Nacional	25.14	24.80	25.00	24.90
Souza Cruz	8.16	8.12	8.14	8.15
Telebras Pfd	78.70	76.00	76.40	77.90
Telesp Pfd	200.01	198.00	198.00	200.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.08
CVRD Pfd	20	19.60	19.85	19.90

Seoul
Composite Index: 830.73
Previous: 837.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6350	6250	6250	6310
Hyundai Eng	35400	34500	34600	35000
Hyundai Motor	31500	30000	31000	30000
Korea El Pwr	28000	27600	27900	28000
Korea Mob Tel	740000	698000	718000	709000
LG Electronics	17400	16400	16600	16800
Pohang Iron St	52500	51200	52000	52000
Samsung Elec	78600	74200	75000	74200
Samsung Hvy	12600	12000	12000	12600
Yukong	22700	22000	22000	21600

Singapore
Straits Times: 2174.06
Previous: 2202.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12.20	12	12	12.30
City Devlis	11	10.70	10.90	10.80
Cycle Carriage	13	12.60	12.80	13.20
Dairy Farm Int*	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.82
DBS	9.20	9.15	9.20	9.25
DBS Land	4.76	4.64	4.68	4.70
Fraser & Neave	15	14.60	14.70	15
HK Land*	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.24
Hong Leong Fin	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72
Jard Matheson*	6.65	6.45	6.45	6.70
Jard Strategic*	3.08	3.02	3.02	3.10
Keppel	11	10.50	10.90	10.90
Natsteel	2.50	2.41	2.43	2.51
Neptune Orient	1.43	1.36	1.36	1.39
OCBC foreign	17	16	16.20	16.80
OSea Union Bk	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65
Sembawang	6.75	6.60	6.70	6.80
Sing Airlines F	14.80	14.20	14.40	14.80
Sing Petm	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
Sing Press F	26.20	25.90	26	26.50
ST Auto F	2.81	2.80	2.81	2.82
ST Ship	2.25	2.23	2.23	2.23
Sing Telecomm	3.60	3.50	3.56	3.60
Straits Steam	4.72	4.62	4.64	4.70
Utd Industrial	1.41	1.35	1.38	1.40
Utd OSea Bk F	12.70	12.50	12.70	12.70
Wing Tai Hdgs	2.94	2.90	2.90	2.95

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 1936.66
Previous: 1968.16

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	109.50	108.50	109	108.50
ABB AF	705	691	692	703
AssiDoman F	157.50	155	157.50	156
Astra AF	272.50	268.50	269	273
Atlas Copco AF	119	116	116	119.50
Avesta F	60	59	59.50	60
Electrolux BF	342	337.50	337.50	342
Ericsson BF	131	127.50	128	130.50
Hennes BF	640	638	638	640
Incentive AF	350	347	348	347.50
Investor BF	239	234.50	235	238
Kinnevik BF	181	178.50	180	180
MoDo BF	176.50	169	170	174.50
Sandvik BF	148.50	146.50	146.50	149.50
SCA BF	139	137	137	139.50
S-E Banken AF	54.50	53.50	53.50	54
Skandia Fors F	170	168.50	168.50	170.50
Skanska BF	232	229	230	230.50
SKF BF	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	145
SSAB BF	85.50	85	85	86
Stora AF	88	87	87	88
Sv Handles AF	136.50	135.50	135.50	136
Sydkraft AF	145	145	145	145
Trelleborg BF	80.50	78.50	78.50	80.50
Volvo BF	139	135	135.50	139.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2152.40
Previous: 2157.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.12	7.99	8.05	8.08
ANZ Bking	6.15	6.09	6.14	6.15
BHP	16.75	16.58	16.75	16.65
Boral	3.10	3.04	3.08	3.10
Brambles Ind.	17.36	17.25	17.30	17.40
Burns Philip	1.98	1.92	1.95	1.95
CBA	10.27	10.21	10.26	10.28
CC Amatil	14.50	14.40	14.48	14.55
Coles Myer	4.51	4.47	4.48	4.47
Comalco	6.99	6.95	6.95	7
CRA Ltd	18	17.79	18	17.92
CSR	4.22	4.17	4.18	4.21
Fosters Brew	2.14	2.10	2.12	2.13
GIO Australia	2.93	2.90	2.92	2.91
Goodman Fld	1.25	1.23	1.25	1.24
ICI Australia	10.95	10.70	10.70	10.95
John Fairfax	2.57	2.55	2.56	2.58
Lend Lease	19.15	18.85	19.15	18.95
Mayne Nickless	7.35	7.26	7.32	7.33
MIM Hdgs	1.58	1.55	1.56	1.58
Nat Aust Bank	11.74	11.63	11.72	11.67
News Corp	6.55	6.40	6.45	6.63
North Ltd	3.50	3.45	3.47	3.51
Pacific Dunlop	2.85	2.75	2.76	2.85
Pioneer Intl	3.59	3.56	3.60	3.57
Placer Pacific	1.67	1.64	1.67	1.65
Santos	4.55	4.50	4.52	4.55
Southcorp	3.07	3.02	3.03	3.06
Wesfarmers	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.35
Wstrn Mining	8.72	8.63	8.72	8.69
Westfield Trt	2.34	2.32	2.33	2.33
Westpac Bking	5.42	5.36	5.40	5.41
Woodside Pet	7.72	7.66	7.72	7.67
Woolworths	2.85	2.81	2.83	2.84

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6159.88
Previous: 6192.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	50	49	49	50.50
Cathay Life Ins	145	142	142	145
Chang Hwa Bk	153	146.50	151	148
China Steel	27.20	26.60	26.60	27
China Trust	51	49.70	50	50.50
Evergreen	53	51.50	51.50	52.50
Far East Text	32	31	31.20	32.10
First Bank	155	147	153	148.50
Formosa CF	33.90	33.10	33.20	33.60
Hua Nan Bk	137	132.50	134	134
Hualon Teijran	22.60	22.10	22.20	24.50
ICBC	88	86	86	88
President Ent	51	48.80	49.80	49.20
Taiwan Cemt	59	57	58	58.50
Tatung	61.50	60	60	61

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 21085.63
Previous: 21476.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1250	1230	1230	1240
All Nippon Air	1140	1110	1110	1120
Asahi Bank	1230	1210	1210	1230
Asahi Chem	739	703	705	739
Asahi Glass	1260	1230	1240	1260
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2340	2280	2290	2330
Bk Yokohama	941	923	923	933
Bridgestone	1960	1910	1910	1970
Canon	2090	2030	2070	2090
Chiba Bank	925	923	923	923
Chubu Elec	2420	2400	2410	2410
Chugoku Elec	2360	2340	2340	2340
Daiei	1250	1220	1220	1250
Daiichi Kang	1820	1800	1800	1820
Daiwa Bank	725	710	712	725
Daiwa House	1660	1640	1640	1660
Daiwa Sec	1290	1230	1250	1300
Fanuc	4120	4060	4070	4100
Fuji Bank	2160	2120	2130	2160
Fuji Photo	3240	3160	3160	3250
Fujitsu	975	954	957	972
Hitachi	977	966	968	974
Honda Motor	2590	2510	2520	2600
IBJ	2480	2430	2440	2490
IHI	525	505	507	520
Itochu	709	675	683	705
Ito-Yokado	6490	6250	6260	6490
JAL	888	862	862	883
Jusco	3430	3390	3400	3430
Kajima	1070	1040	1040	1050
Kansai Elec	2420	2400	2400	2400
Kao	1440	1410	1410	1430
Kawa Steel	374	360	362	371
KDD	12000	11400	11400	12000
Kinki Nipp Ry	780	770	770	776
Kirin Brewery	1300	1290	1290	1290
Kobe Steel	290	286	287	291
Komatsu	995	978	970	994
Kubota	690	681	690	692
Kyocera	7500	7300	7360	7410
Kyushu Elec	2390	2360	2370	2380
LTCB	792	776	780	794
Marubeni	567	545	545	566
Marui	2320	2290	2280	2320
Matsu Elec Ind	1910	1870	1880	1930
Matsu Elec Wk	1130	1120	1120	1130
Mitsubishi	1420	1390	1390	1430
Mitsubishi Ch	493	473	479	494
Mitsubishi El	719	709	709	714
Mitsubishi Est	1440	1370	1390	1430
Mitsubishi Hvy	908	900	900	910
Mitsubishi Mat	932	921	921	934
Mitsubishi Tr	1780	1760	1760	1790
Mitsui	977	961	963	976
Mitsui Fudosn	1410	1380	1390	1410
Mitsui Trust	1250	1230	1230	1250
Murata Mfg	3800	3800	3800	3750
NEC	1120	1100	1110	1130
New Oji Paper	920	911	911	911
Nikko Sec	1140	1100	1120	1140
Nintendo	7290	7280	7280	7290
Nipp Credit Bk	401	396	397	400
Nipp Express	1020	1000	1010	1000
Nippon Oil	701	686	688	695
Nippon Paper	657	646	647	660
Nippon Steel	344	338	342	344
Nippon Yusen	602	592	592	599
Nippondenso	2220	2160	2160	2190
Nissan Motor	873	842	842	873
NKK	305	299	299	303
Nomura Sec	1940	1890	1890	1950
NTT	7940a	7800a	7800a	7910a
Obayashi	944	922	925	944
Odakyu El Ry	733	712	712	717
Ono Pharm	3650	3620	3650	3650
Osaka Gas	387	373	378	384
Ricoh	1120	1090	1100	1110
Sakura Bk	1150	1130	1130	1150
Sankyo	2870	2790	2800	2840
Sanwa Bank	1920	1870	1880	1930
Sanyo Elec	620	605	605	618
Secom	6950	6850	6850	6950
Seibu Rwy	5600	5590	5590	5650
Sekisui House	1250	1210	1240	1240
Seven-Eleven	6820	6600	6780	6810
Sharp	1790	1730	1760	1780
Shimizu	1140	1100	1110	1150
Shin-etsu Ch	1970	1930	1930	1950
Shizuoka Bk	1290	1240	1260	1290
Sony	6850	6780	6780	6830
Sumitomo	988	959	962	979
Sumitomo Bk	2000	1980	1980	2030
Sumit Chem	517	502	502	518
Sumitomo Elec	1490	1470	1480	1490
Sumit Metal	307	305	305	307
Sumit Trust	1410	1380	1380	1400
Taisei	747	731	739	751
Taisho Pharm	2330	2310	2320	2310
Takeda Chem	1920	1880	1900	1910
TDK	5900	5760	5850	5970
Tohoku El Pwr	2390	2360	2370	2380
Tokai Bank	1340	1320	1320	1320
Tokio Marine	1380	1350	1350	1370
Tokyo El Pwr	2720	2680	2710	2700
Tokyo Gas	385	374	378	383
Tokyu	779	772	772	778
Tonen	1560	1520	1520	1550
Toppan Print	1510	1470	1470	1510
Toray Ind	730	708	708	730
Toshiba	733	722	722	729
Toyo Seikan	3710	3520	3520	3740
Toyo Trust	1070	1050	1070	1060
Toyota Motor	2510	2400	2460	2530
Yamaichi Sec	702	685	685	699
Yamanouchi	2310	2290	2290	2310
Yasuda Fire	780	763	763	769
Yasuda Trust	642	615	620	642

a: x 100

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 4971.68
Previous: 5085.09

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.30	17¾	18	18⅛
Air Canada	4½	4.42	4⅛	4.45
Alberta Energy	26¼	26.05	26.05	26.30
Alcan Alum	40⅞	40.05	40.30	40⅛
Avenor A	23.60	23¼	23.60	23.65
Bk Nova Scotia	33.65	33.35	33.55	33.60
Barrick Gold	37.10	36.60	36.95	36.95
BCE	54.90	54¼	54.70	55
BC Telecomm	27	26.90	26.95	26.95
Bombardier B	18.70	18½	18.60	18.70
Brascan A	24.85	24½	24.85	24.70
Cameco	65¾	64.95	65¼	64.90
CIBC	46.40	46.15	46¼	46.30
Cdn Airlines	2.70	2.60	2.60	2¾
Cdn Nat Res	27.40	27.20	27¼	27.40
Cdn Occid Pet	22.60	22½	22½	22.60
Cdn Pacific	28⅛	28.30	28⅛	28.80
Cominco	28.90	28½	28.90	28.80
Consumers Gas	21.20	21.10	21.10	21.15
Dofasco	20.45	20¼	20.30	20¼
Domtar Ind B	9.60	9½	9.60	9.60
Du Pont Cda A	29¼	29	29	29½
Echo Bay Min	13¾	13½	13.65	13¾
Empire Co. A	12.70	12½	12.70	12.70
Falconbridge	28.55	28.20	28.55	28½
Fletcher Chall A	18.85	18.35	18⅛	18.70
Franco Nevada	43	42.05	42⅛	42½
Guardian Cap A	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
Hemlo Gold	17.10	16.90	17.10	17.10
Horsham	17.90	17.70	17.70	17.80
Imperial Oil	57.40	56.55	57.40	57.10
Inco	42.10	41.60	41¾	42.20
IPL Energy	36	35.85	35.95	36
Laidlaw A	12.35	12.30	12.30	12.80
Laidlaw B	12½	12.15	12.45	12½
Loewen Group	38⅛	38.30	38.30	38.70
Ldn Insur Gp	29	29	29	29
Macmill Bld	18.45	18.30	18.40	18.30
Magna Intl A	60	59	59.20	60.05
Maple Leaf Fds	7.35	7	7¼	7
Moore	26¼	26.20	26¼	26⅛
Newbridge Net	61	55½	58.20	67½
Noranda Inc	27.15	26.80	27.05	27.10
Noranda Forest	8.95	8¾	8¾	8.80
Norcen Energy	23.85	23⅛	23.80	23.95
Nthern Telecom	71	69¼	70	71.10
Nova	12.30	12.05	12.05	12.30
Onex	14	13¾	13.90	14
Placer Dome	30.95	29.80	30¼	30.95
Potash Sask	98.20	96	96.10	98
Provigo	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Quebecor Print	23.10	22.95	23.10	23.05
Renaissance	37	36½	36.65	36.85
Rio Algom	25.80	25¼	25.80	26.10
Seagram Co	43.40	42.85	43.30	43⅛
Stone Consold	16.20	16	16	16.20
Talisman Eny	33.80	33.60	33.80	33¾
Teleglobe	23⅛	23.10	23.20	23.10
Telus	19.45	19.10	19.10	19.45
Thomson	22⅛	22.60	22.70	22.65
TorDom Bank	26.10	25.60	26	25.60
Transalta	15.05	14.95	15	15.05
TransCda Pipe	21.35	21.15	21.35	21.35
Utd Dominion	30	29.90	29.90	29.95
Westburn	9.80	9⅛	9.80	9⅛
Westcoast Eny	21.30	21.20	21.20	21⅛
Weston	47⅛	47½	47½	47⅛

Vienna
ATX Index: 1014.63
Previous: 1025.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1530	1530	1530	1560
Brau-Un Goess	620	611	617	619
Bund Vers Pfd	400	400	400	396
Creditanst Pfd	484	473	474	481
EA-Generali	2880	2820	2875	2880
EVN	1435	1411.05	1419	1425
Interunfall	1497	1497	1497	1479
Lenzing	676	670	676	679
Leykam	300	295	298	298
Mayr-Melnhof	464	452.10	457	454
OMV	984	962	965	980
Oest Brau	625	617	617	624
Oest Elektriz	787	776	780	784
VA Tech	1318	1310	1313	1318
Wienerberger	1987	1950	1959	1992

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2083.07
Previous: 2081.61

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.09	3.07	3.07	3.08
Brierly Invt	1.37	1.35	1.36	1.36
Carter Holt ord	3.28	3.25	3.28	3.30
Fernz	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.59
Fisher Paykel	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.60
FC Forest	1.73	1.72	1.73	1.72
Goodman Fder	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Indep News	4.96	4.95	4.96	5.00
Lion Nathan	3.73	3.70	3.73	3.70
Nat Gas note	2.00	1.98	1.98	2.00
NZ Refining	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.30
Telecom NZ	6.27	6.23	6.27	6.26
Wilson Horton	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45

Zurich
SPI Index: 2297.39
Previous: 2352.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	291	284	286	290
Alusuisse R	976	955	955	977
Ares-Serono B	1050	1016	1025	1040
Baloise Hdg R	2515	2430	2470	2530
ABB B	1482	1448	1448	1485
BK Vision	1495	1465	1465	1495
Bobst B	1735	1720	1725	1730
Ciba Geigy R	1490	1437	1437	1493
CS Holdings R	129.50	127	127.25	129.50
Elektrowatt B	451	443	445	454
Fischer B	1330	1300	1300	1320
Hilti PC	890	880	890	895
Holderbank B	941	923	923	942
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1330	1315	1315	1330
Merkur Hdg R	222	215	217	222
Nestle R	1403	1360	1361	1406
Oerlikon R	118	115	115	118
Pargesa Hld B	1420	1400	1400	1440
PharmaVisn B	5700	5500	5540	5720
Pirelli B	152	148	148	150.50
Roche Hdg PC	9260	9010	9040	9310
Sandoz R	1402	1354	1356	1402
SBC R	236.50	233.25	233.50	236.75
Schindler B	1260	1250	1250	1265
SGS B	2890	2830	2830	2920
SMH B	842	818	819	842
Sulzer R	752	732	732	750
Swiss Reins R	1220	1190	1194	1220
Swissair R	1125	1090	1090	1125
UBS B	1245	1215	1215	1249
Winterthur R	736	713	713	739
Zurich Assur R	322	314	314	323

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

Chinese Peasants Come In Out of the Cold

Rural Dwellers Move From Fields to Factories

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

TIANZHUANG, China — In China's voluminous population registry, Kong Neicen, Song Lizhuan and Zhou Chongde are classified as peasants. But Peasant Kong sews in a blue jeans factory. Peasant Song operates a saw in a plywood factory. Peasant Zhou manages a plastic bottle factory.

They are the faces of the changing Chinese countryside. Although two-thirds of China's 1.2 billion people live in rural areas, an increasing number of them toil in light industries primarily owned and operated by townships and village governments. These enterprises have transformed the once isolated nature of rural life and created an industrial revolution more profound than the one in the coastal boom towns.

Ai Ping, a Beijing official who spent a year here in Huantai County, said, "The traditional image of the rural dweller as sitting on his land and not connected to the rest of the world isn't true anymore. The mentality has changed."

Pieter Bottelier, chief representative of the World Bank in Beijing, said, "Many Chinese people are classified as rural, and maybe they have one foot in agriculture, but increasingly they are earning their income from other sources."

Most of the rural industries are called township-and-village enterprises, peculiar hybrids of private-style management with local government ownership. They have been the engines driving the Chinese economy.

For 15 years, they have grown annual rates above 20 percent, twice as fast as the economy overall. They also have alleviated one of China's most serious social problems by soaking up surplus labor that might have migrated to crowded cities.

Township-and-village enterprises employ about 125 million people — more than the number of people employed by the traditional, lumbering state-owned enterprises.

This rural county in Shandong Province shows how dramatic the change can be. Thanks to increasing mechanization, farm work is done by fewer people than ever before. Although Huantai is considered a major food-producing region, only a quarter of the population still works in agriculture. Nearly 40 percent of its people work in construction, and the rest work in industry.

Yang Xiuhong, 32, checks quality at a clothing factory. Her husband works in the construction industry. Her parents have a modest-sized plot of land, planted mostly with corn. At harvest time, Mrs. Yang's husband takes two months off to help her 60-year-old father.

Mrs. Yang stays at the factory, which is partly owned by a Hong Kong partner, which helped reduce the cost of importing Singer sewing machines. The company exports its goods to Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan, and also has sold to the United States, Canada and Finland.

Agricultural output has leveled off in the past six years, in part because the land under cultivation has dropped 17.5 percent to make way for new houses, office buildings and factories, according to Chen Gongyu, deputy secretary of the county's Communist Party. But light industry keeps booming. Huantai has 400 major enterprises and 800 smaller workshops. It exported $80 million worth of goods last year, 10 times as much as was exported in 1990. Foreign investment totals $40 million with more than 150 joint ventures.

Many of the township-and-village enterprises started out as repair shops or workshops in the old commune system that Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong established in the 1950s and 1960s. But the landscape changed when Deng Xiaoping took power in 1978 and introduced the "household responsibility" system of agriculture, handing over private plots to individual families. Farm incomes exploded, putting cash in peasants' hands and creating demand for construction and consumer goods. The commune repair shops gradually changed. Tianzhuang township, originally a large commune, has had a construction team since 1972.

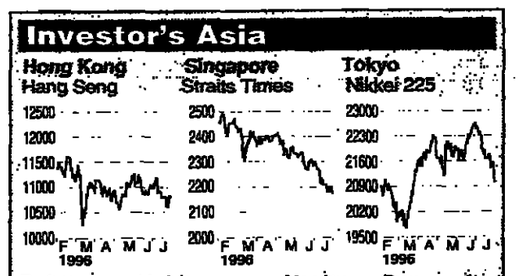
One controversial aspect of township-and-village enterprises is that they frequently have low wages, poor working conditions and no environmental controls. Local governments have conflicts of interests as regulators and principal shareholders.

Many enterprises have sweatshop conditions. At a clothing factory, general manager Tian Chengcun oversees 400 workers. "We prefer girls less than 20 years old," Mr. Tian explained. "They are quick to learn." And cheap. They work nine-hour days; if there are a lot of orders, they work seven-day weeks. Paid by the piece, new recruits earn as little as $24 a month; the pros make about $70 a month.

Gui Ya, 17, says she irons 300 pairs of blue jeans a day. Her wages are at the bottom of Mr. Tian's scale. "What do I hope?" she asked. "I hope not to be working in a factory."

But Kong Neicen, 22, who has been working in the factory for three years sewing seams, finds it "less strenuous than working in the fields."

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,798.30	10,845.30	-0.43
Singapore	Straits Times	2,174.66	2,202.64	-1.31
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,152.40	2,157.60	-0.24
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,005.63	21,476.29	-2.19
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,111.97	1,126.40	-1.28
Bangkok	SET	1,164.19	1,182.38	-1.54
Seoul	Composite Index	838.75	840.05	-0.15
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,156.08	6,210.61	-0.88
Manila	PSE	3,217.42	3,228.30	-0.34
Jakarta	Composite Index	579.76	580.07	-0.05
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,083.07	2,061.61	+0.07
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,805.22	3,763.09	+1.12

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.** has been awarded a $1.1 billion order for a power plant in Saudi Arabia.

• **The Japanese government** is asking financial institutions to give 1.01 trillion yen ($9.37 billion) to a fund being set up within the Deposit Insurance Corp. to cover losses expected in liquidating insolvent housing loan companies.

• **Toyota Motor Corp.** is to sell an electric-powered version of its RAV4 sport-utility vehicle in Japan from Sept. 1.

• **Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co.** is recalling three drug products because of the possibility they contain fat extracted from British cattle suffering from "mad cow" disease.

• **Thoresen Thai Agencies PLC**, one of Thailand's largest shipping companies, plans a rights issue and special dividend as a bonus for shareholders.

• **Thailand** forecast a current-account deficit of 370 billion to 380 billion baht ($14.6 billion to $15 billion) in 1996, or 8.1 percent to 8.2 percent of gross domestic product.

• **The Communications, Electrical and Plumbing Union**, an Australian labor union, has banned a plan by state-owned phone company **Telstra Corp.** to rate its staff before it decides who will be fired from its 9,000-strong work force.

• **Fil-Estate Land Inc.**'s profit surged a better-than-expected 200 percent year-on-year in the nine months ended June 30 on strong sales of residential lots and resort memberships.

• **HSBC Holdings PLC**, one of the world's biggest banks, is expected to show a 14 percent to 15 percent increase in profits when it reports interim results on August 5.

AFX, Bloomberg, AP, Reuters, AFP

Japan Floats Project For Asia Airplane

Craft Would Be Made by and for Continent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan announced Monday an ambitious development project for an "Asia airplane," a passenger aircraft built by Asians and for Asians, to meet growing demand in Asia in the 21st century.

An official of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the ministry would initiate market and technological feasibility surveys targeting Southeast Asia as early as next year in hopes of developing a plane sometime after 2000.

The Asia-Pacific market for aircraft in the next two decades will total almost 3,500 planes worth $340 billion, according to estimates by European aerospace consortium Airbus Industrie.

Yasunori Noguchi, an official in the aircraft-and-defense-products division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said, "The focus will be on figuring out what kind of plane is needed relative to the economic and technological standards and the geography and climate prevalent in Asia. We won't be studying the number of planes to be built or the cost of building them."

Still, such a plane will likely be a smaller craft that can be provided at low cost, he said.

Japan is looking into underwriting the project with government financial aid to developing countries to foster the growth of the aerospace industry in Asia, the Nihon Keizai newspaper reported.

While Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. have provided informal advice about the Asian market for such aircraft, a ministry official said they were not actively participating in the project at this stage.

"Japan's move may be aimed at sharply expanding passenger demand in Asia," an industry analyst said. "The U.S. and European makers expect a large market share in the lucrative Asian market, and Japan may want to win by tying up with Asian partners," he said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ TNT to Shed Freight Units

TNT Ltd., the Australian transport company, said it would sell or close its unprofitable general freight businesses after a review of its operations, Bloomberg Business News reported from Melbourne.

Ansett Freight Express and the less-than-full container load LCL businesses, which analysts say are together racking up losses of more than $15 million Australian dollars ($12 million) a year, will go.

"The soft exit from a major portion of the Australian general freight operations represents a major change in the company," said David Mortimer, TNT managing director. The move is "part of a strategy to increase the focus on the key areas of time-sensitive freight and logistics."

Programs Slam Tokyo Shares

Reuters

TOKYO — Blue-chip shares tumbled more than 2 percent in Tokyo on Monday, their second-largest drop this year, in a sell-off linked to computer-driven market arbitrage.

Analysts said there were no fresh incentives to sell, with light volume of just 317 million shares exaggerating the program-trading-related fall.

In Tokyo's other markets, the dollar was slightly higher after falling in recent sessions on prospects of a rise in Japanese interest rates.

But Japanese government bonds rose strongly on the belief that the fall in the stock market made it likely the Bank of Japan would push up rates for now.

The stock market's benchmark Nikkei average fell 470.66 points, or 2.19 percent, to end at 21,005.63. It was the biggest drop in the index since February 27, when it lost 479.87 points.

The Nikkei also closed on Monday at its lowest level since March 25, when it ended at 20,915.44. The key Nikkei September futures contract fell 530 points, to 21,010.

The 225-share Nikkei hovered at the 21,200 level for most of the afternoon in quiet trade, after tottering gradually lower throughout the morning. It started to fall sharply towards the closing.

The decline came after a roller-coaster ride on Wall Street last week that resulted in the highest-ever weekly volume of shares being traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

But analysts said Monday's sharp fall in Tokyo was unlikely to spark renewed selling in the jittery New York market.

Masaaki Higashida, a strategist at Nomura Securities, said, "The Nikkei fell due to selling by foreigners and other technical reasons and the drop was not because of growing worries over possible interest rate rises in Japan. I don't think Tokyo's fall today will affect overseas markets much."

Foreign investors had been sellers of blue-chip issues such as electrical-appliance companies and steelmakers since earlier this month, brokers said. They said much of the loss was driven by declines in stock futures contracts, causing a downward spiral in the overall market.

Malaysian shares also were lower, pulled down by concern over Wall Street, portfolio adjustments by fund managers and forced selling of speculative issues. The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Composite Index fell 14.43 points, or 1.28 percent, to 1,111.97.

Thai stocks fell 1.54 percent, or 18.19 points, to close at a 15-month low of 1164.19 on foreign selling of blue-chip bank and finance stocks.

Australia's All Ordinaries Index was down 5.2 points, at 2,152.4, while the New Zealand Stock Exchange's 40-cap index was up 1.47 points, at 2,083.07.

BANCO: New Chief Assumes Reins at Italy's Ambroveneto

Continued from Page 11

"In every sector, including investment banking," said Mr. Passera, "it is necessary that there be more than one big player. I hope that in future we in Italy will have more competition here. Italy needs more players."

Even before Mr. Passera takes over the day-to-day running of Ambroveneto, the Italian financial world is abuzz with talk of a possible rescue by the bank of the long-suffering Banco di Napoli SpA, which is estimated to be sitting on more than $2 billion of loan losses.

He stressed it was premature to make a statement on the situation, except to note that "the Banco di Napoli is an opportunity that is very interesting, with another 700 branches, and in the south. A merger would make Ambroveneto the fourth- or fifth-biggest bank. But the big question is how much of the loan losses would we have to accept?"

Finally, many in Italy have speculated in recent weeks about why Mr. Passera chose to leave Olivetti and Mr. De Benedetti. Mr. Passera insisted that he had pledged to stay at Olivetti until its personal-computer division returned to profit, which he said it had done in the second quarter of 1996.

But there were also more personal reasons, such as being able to spend more time with his family in Milan. "After all," said Mr. Passera, "my new office is just 100 meters from my front door."

A Standard For Chips

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — The world's top four makers of flash-memory chips said Monday that they have agreed on a standard that will make it easy to design electronic products that use the chips.

Flash memory is a type of computer chip that does not lose the stored contents when the appliance is unplugged. The makers are Japan's Sharp Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd., with their respective U.S. partners, Intel Corp. and Advanced Micro Devices Inc.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

SPORTS

Birds Win, Then Sign Murray

The Associated Press

Cal Ripken and the Baltimore Orioles are happy to see Eddie Murray again. What pity a he can't pitch.

The Orioles obtained Murray after finishing off a 10-6 victory in 10 innings on Sunday at Fenway Park, a triumph that underscored their pitching problems. Baltimore blew an early 3-0 lead and a late 5-3 edge before beating Boston. Randy Myers gave up a tying, two-run homer in the ninth to Jeff Manto, but wound up with his first AL victory. Myers has blown four of 23 save chances.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Baltimore's team earned-run average is over 5.00.

Murray, who spent his first 12 seasons in Baltimore and teamed with Ripken to lead the Orioles to the 1983 World Series championship, was acquired from Cleveland for a struggling pitcher, Kent Mercker. Murray is expected to be Baltimore's designated hitter.

But the Orioles aren't having too much trouble scoring runs, and their offense should get an additional boost now that Brady Anderson has decided to pass up surgery — for the time being — despite an ailing appendix.

Athletics 11, Rangers 8 Scott Brosius hit a three-run homer and broke a 7-7 tie with a sixth-inning single as Oakland beat Texas for its fifth victory in six games.

Terry Steinbach hit his 20th and 21st home runs and Jason Giambi and Damon Mashore also homered for the visiting A's, who lead the majors with 161 team homers.

Mariners 6, Angels 2 Ken Griffey Jr. homered twice and drove in five runs as Seattle won at California. Griffey's fifth multi-homer game this season and the 19th of his career came a day after he drove in all of the Mariners' runs in a 5-4 loss to the Angels.

White Sox 6, Royals 3 Chris Snopek, called up from the minors when Frank Thomas went on the disabled list, hit two homers and drove in four runs as host Chicago beat Kansas City. Snopek, a third baseman, is seeing limited time at third base. Robin Ventura added a two-run homer as the White Sox ended a four-game losing streak.

In games played in the National League:

Astros 4, Braves 3 In Houston, Jeff Bagwell walked in the 10th inning of a tie game to load the bases and Derek Bell won it with an infield single. Bell's clutch hitting gave Houston its third straight victory. Chipper Jones hit his 19th homer of the season for Atlanta.

Cardinals 6, Cubs 5 In St. Louis, Tom Pagnozzi hit the game winner with a homer in the bottom of the 10th. He connected with an 0-2 pitch off Chicago's Turk Wendell for his seventh homer, matching his career season high. Brian McRae forced the extra inning when he hit his fifth home run with one out in the ninth off Dennis Eckersley.

Dodgers 7, Giants 6 Todd Worrell got his 24th save and Eric Karros won the game for visiting Los Angeles with a single off the left-field wall in the ninth. Pinch-hitter David McCarty homered to cap a four-run rally by San Francisco that tied the game at 6-6 in the seventh.

Phillies 12, Marlins 3 Benito Santiago capped a six-run ninth with a grand slam as visiting Philadelphia snapped a seven-game losing streak and sent Florida to its first loss in seven games. Santiago, who played for Florida during the 1993 and 1994 seasons, had a single and a double before hitting his fifth career slam.

Padres 2, Rockies 0 In San Diego, Bob Tewksbury scattered five hits over eight innings and John Flaherty extended his hitting streak to 23 games with a run-scoring single as Colorado was held scoreless for only the second time this season. Tewksbury (9-5) allowed only one runner to reach third base and tied his season high with eight strikeouts.

In games reported in some Monday editions:

Brewers 3, Yankees 2 Jeff D'Amico fooled the Yankees with his 6-foot-7 frame (2 meter), pitching Milwaukee past visiting New York. D'Amico, the youngest player in the majors at 20, kept the Yankees off-balance for six innings with soft stuff, rather than the fastballs they expected from the big rookie.

Blue Jays 5, Tigers 4 In Toronto, Jacob Brumfield barreled into Detroit catcher Brad Ausmus, jarring the ball loose and scoring the winning run in the 12th inning.

Alex Gonzalez won it with a two-out single. Toronto blew a bases-loaded, none-out threat in the ninth.

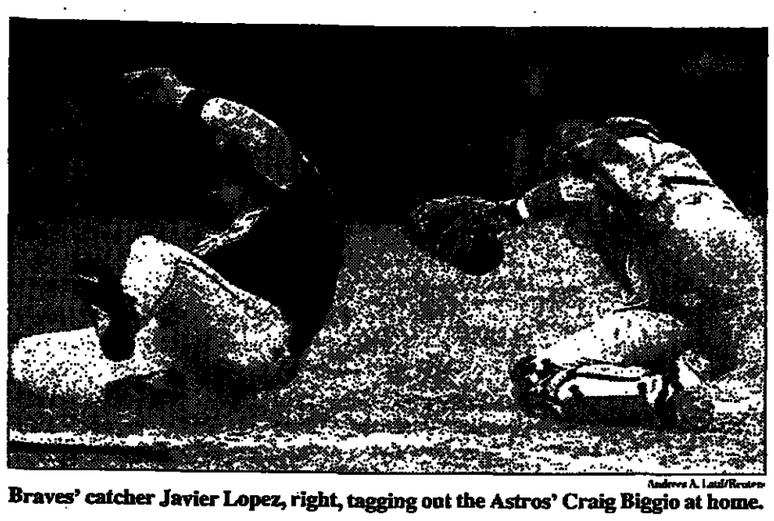
Indians 7, Twins 5 Jeromy Burnitz hit two home runs, one of them after a Minnesota misplay, and host Cleveland won before the 100th straight sellout at Jacobs Field.

Burnitz connected after Manny Ramirez was credited with a double when his popup near the mound fell among four fielders. First baseman Jeff Reboulet tripped over pitcher Brad Radke going for the ball.

Expos 4, Mets 3 In New York, Mel Rojas registered his 15th save of the season and second of the weekend as Montreal capitalized on solo home runs by Mike Lansing, Cliff Floyd and Shane Andrews.

Pirates 6, Reds 4 Denny Neagle won his 12th game and Al Martin hit a two-run homer as host Pittsburgh held on to beat former Pirate John Smiley.

Neagle (12-4) allowed just five hits over 7⅔ innings to win his fourth consecutive start. He is second only to Atlanta's John Smoltz in NL victories.



Andrew A. Lutz/Reuters

Braves' catcher Javier Lopez, right, tagging out the Astros' Craig Biggio at home.

A Long Road Back For Golf's Lehman

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

LYTHAM ST. ANNES, England — On the first day of the 125th British Open, Tom Lehman was working on a round of three-under par when he made double-bogey at the relatively benign 342-yard (310-meter) 13th hole. He recovered nicely with a solid drive and a sweet shot close to the flag at the 14th, and just before he prepared to putt, his caddy, Andy Martinez, walked over for a chat.

"He came up to me and said 'Can I speak frankly to you?' " Lehman recalled. "I said 'Sure, you always do.' He said, 'I'm caddying for the best player out here and I want you to know that.' "

By the time Lehman had putted out at the 72d hole at Royal Lytham & St. Annes early Sunday evening, the whole world knew that Martinez was prescient. Lehman birdied that 14th hole Thursday and two more down the stretch, posted a 67 and went on to win the oldest and arguably most cherished prize in professional golf, the silver Claret Jug that goes to the champion.

Lehman left this seaside resort town on Monday holding the course record of 64 and the Open 54-hole mark of 198. He was the first American pro to win in nine events held on this course in Western England. His two-shot victory Sunday over Mark McCumber and Ernie Els was the culmination of years of hard work and low paydays as he literally wandered the backwaters of the golfing world in search of a swing that would return him to the upper echelon of the game.

One year in the late 1980s, Lehman's sponsors had given up on him and he had about $1,000 left in the bank. "Close to zero, but not quite," he said. He wound up finishing second in a South African event, earned about $4,000, and was able to keep going.

As recently as 1991, he was playing on the old Hogan circuit, now known as the Nike Tour, for aspiring young pros, even, if he was 33. He'd come close to quitting at several junctures, including the time he received an offer to coach the University of Minnesota's golf team. He turned that down.

He finally broke through when he won three events on the Hogan Tour in '91, earning his way back onto the regular PGA Tour, and his career has been on the rise ever since. He was second to Jose Maria Olazábal at the '94 Masters, third behind Corey Pavin and Greg Norman at the '95 U.S. Open and second to his friend Steve Jones last month at the U.S. Open at Oakland Hills.

Mariya Hayhoe/Agence France-Presse

Tom Lehman hugging the Claret Jug trophy after his Open victory.

Two years ago, he also had surgery to remove pre-cancerous polyps in his colon. And when he learned there were no indications of anything more serious, he said that golf suddenly was put in its proper perspective.

"When you're going through this potentially life threatening illness, you realize that missing three-footers isn't that big a deal," he said. "In the grand scheme of things, the golf tournament isn't quite as important as you thought it was."

Still, over the Open's four days, Lehman didn't miss much until Sunday. The magic that had produced eight birdies during a course-record 64 the day before had simply vanished. But Lehman hung on, managing his game brilliantly and keeping a wary eye on the leader board where a half-dozen men were making a run at him before all fell back.

Despite bogeys at 14 and 17, Lehman was able to walk to the 18th tee knowing that anything better then double bogey would do the job. He was safely on the last green in two, 45 feet from the flag, and when his three-footer for par fell into the cup, he raised his arms in triumph and hugged Martinez.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Magic Drops Hint

BASKETBALL Magic Johnson made his strongest statement yet that he will likely return to the NBA. Johnson, interviewed on U.S. television, said he was leaning toward coming back to the Los Angeles Lakers now that the team has signed Shaquille O'Neal.

O'Neal "wants me to come back," said Johnson, who rejoined the Lakers in March and then re-retired at season's end.

• Mark Price, a four time all-star, who was limited to seven games last season with the Washington Bullets because of injury, signed a multiyear contract Sunday with the Golden State Warriors.

• The Seattle SuperSonics re-signed guard Hersey Hawkins to a five-year contract. *(AP)*

Marseille Signs Köpke

SOCCER Olympique Marseille signed Germany's Euro 96 goalkeeper Andreas Köpke to a two-year contract. Köpke played last season for relegated Bundesliga side Eintracht Frankfurt.

• Finnish international Jari Litmanen has extended his contract with Ajax Amsterdam for two seasons. Ajax also agreed to terms on a five-year contract with Argentine defender Mariano Juan. *(Reuters)*

Mutiny Down Rapids

SOCCER Giuseppe Galderisi scored and set up the winner Sunday as the Tampa Bay Mutiny beat Colorado 3-1 in Major League Soccer.

• The Los Angeles Galaxy ended a four-game losing streak with a 3-0 victory over the New York/New Jersey MetroStars. *(AP)*

Chang Climbs To No. 3

TENNIS Second-seeded Michael Chang advanced to a No. 3 world ranking — highest of his career — by winning the Legg Mason Classic in Washington with a 6-2, 6-4 victory over Wayne Ferreira. *(AP)*

Saints Sign Top Pick

FOOTBALL Cornerback Alex Molden, the top draft pick of the New Orleans Saints, signed a seven-year contract Sunday, reportedly for $10.1 million. *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	58	38	.604	—
Baltimore	50	46	.521	8
Boston	44	52	.458	14
Toronto	44	54	.449	15
Detroit	30	69	.303	29½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	59	39	.602	—
Chicago	55	43	.561	4
Milwaukee	49	48	.505	9½
Minnesota	45	52	.464	13½
Kansas City	44	55	.444	15½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	56	42	.571	—
Seattle	52	44	.542	3
Oakland	50	49	.505	6½
California	47	52	.475	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	60	37	.619	—
Montreal	53	44	.546	7
Florida	47	51	.480	13½
New York	47	51	.480	13½
Philadelphia	43	56	.423	19
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	54	44	.551	—
Houston	52	48	.520	3
Cincinnati	44	49	.473	7½
Chicago	45	52	.464	8½
Pittsburgh	43	54	.443	10½
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	53	47	.530	—
Los Angeles	52	48	.520	1
Colorado	50	47	.515	1½
San Francisco	42	55	.433	9½

SUNDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 102 110 000—5 10 1
Cleveland 022 020 10x—7 12 1

Radke, Hassall (6), Mlicki (8) and Durant; J.McDowell, Plunk (7), Shuey (9) and Penz. W—J. McDowell, 9-6. L—Radke, 5-13. Sv—Shuey (4). HRs—Minnesota, Cordova (8). Cleveland, Burnitz 2 (6).

New York 020 000 000—2 6 0
Milwaukee 100 200 00x—3 7 1

Key, Polley (8), J. Nelson (8) and Girardi; D'Amico, Miranda (7), Lloyd (7), Garcia (8), Fetters (9) and Matheny. W—D'Amico, 3-2. L—Key, 7-7. Sv—Fetters (18). HRs—New York, Sierra (11). Milwaukee, John (20).

Detroit 000 010 200 000—4 10 3
Toronto 011 000 020 001—5 13 1
(12 innings)

B.Williams, M. Myers (8), R. Lewis (9), Lima (11) and Parent; Asanmo (7); Guzman, Brow (4), Castillo (5), Crabtree (7), Spoljaric (10) and S. Martinez. W—Spoljaric, 1-0. L—Lima, 0-5. HRs—Detroit, Parent (5). Toronto, Sprague (25).

Baltimore 020 010 020 5—10 12 0
Boston 000 010 202 1—6 9 2
(10 innings)

Mussina, Mills (8), R. Myers (9) and Hoiles; Clemens, Garces (8), Eshelman (9), Stanton (10), Slocumb (10) and Stanley. W—R. Myers, 1-2. L—Stanton, 4-3. HRs—Boston, Manto (2).

Kansas City 021 000 000—3 8 1
Chicago 010 005 00x—6 8 1

Haney, Pugh (6) and Macfarlane; Alvarez, Sirotka (8), R. Hernandez (9) and Karkovice. W—Alvarez, 12-5. L—Haney, 8-8. Sv—R. Hernandez (29). HRs—Kansas City, Randa (3). Chicago, Snopek 2 (6), Ventura (22).

Seattle 300 020 010—6 12 1
California 000 101 000—2 11 0

Hitchcock, T. Davis (7), M. Jackson (7), Charlton (9) and D.Wilson; J.Abbott, Schmidt (7), Holtz (8) and Borders. Fabregas (9). W—Hitchcock, 9-4. L—J. Abbott 1-13. HRs—Seattle, Griffey Jr 2 (27), B. R.Hunter (4).

Oakland 003 311 102—11 16 0
Texas 300 220 100—8 16 1

Chouinard, Groom (5), Corsi (6), Taylor (8), Mohler (9) and Steinbach; D.Oliver, Brandenburg (5), Whiteside (7) and L Rodriguez. W—Groom, 4-0. L—Brandenburg, 1-3. Sv—Mohler (7). HRs—Oakland, Mashore (2), Brosius (16), Steinbach 2 (21), Giambi (18). Texas, Greer (10), Gonzalez (27), Stevens (1), Elster (15).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 000 000 103—4 9 1
Pittsburgh 102 100 20x—6 8 0

Smiley, Shaw (8) and J. Oliver; Neagle, Cordova (8), Plesac (9) and Kendall. W—Neagle, 12-4. L—Smiley, 8-9. Sv—Plesac (7). HRs—Cincinnati, RSanders (11). Pittsburgh, Martin (13), Hayes (10).

Montreal 102 100 000—4 10 1
New York 000 001 200—3 9 0

Fassero, Dyer (7), D. Veres (8), Rojas (8) and Webster, Spehr (8); M.Clark, Person (5), DiPoto (7), D. Henry (9) and Hundley. W—Fassero, 9-7. L—M. Clark, 10-7. Sv—Rojas (15). HRs—Montreal, Lansing (7), Floyd (4), Andrews (12). New York, Huskey (8).

Chicago 000 001 301 0—5 13 0
St. Louis 230 000 000 1—6 12 0
(10 innings)

Navarro, Myers (5), T. Adams (7), Castan (8), Wendell (9) and Servais; Osborne, Honeycutt (7), T. J.Mathews (7), Eckersley (9), Petkovsek (10) and Pagnozzi. W—Petkovsek, 6-1. L—Wendell, 4-3. HRs—Chicago, McRae (5), Sosa (31). St. Louis, Gant (16), Pagnozzi (7).

Atlanta 200 000 010 0—3 8 0
Houston 000 200 010 1—4 9 1
(10 innings)

Glavine, Wohlers (8), McMichael (10) and J. Lopez; Drabek, Morman (8), X. Hernandez (9) and Knorr, R. Wilkins (10). W—X. Hernandez, 2-4. L—McMichael, 4-2. HRs—Atlanta, C. Jones (19). Houston, Sirotka (1).

Los Angeles 202 010 101—7 12 1
San Francisco 010 010 400—6 10 2
R.Martinez, Radinsky (7), Osuna (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza; Gardner, Bautista (5), Creek (7), Dewey (7), DeLucia (8) and Manwaring. W—Osuna, 5-4. L—DeLucia, 3-3. Sv—Td.Worrell (24). HRs—L.A., Kirby (1). San Francisco, J. Cruz (2), McCarty (4).

Philadelphia 003 102 006—12 13 0
Florida 001 010 010—3 5 0
Schilling, Bottalico (8) and Santiago; Burkett, Poll (6), Weathers (8), Y. Perez (9), Powell (9) and C. Johnson. W—Schilling, 4-4. L—Burkett, 6-9. Sv—Bottalico (22). HRs—Philadelphia, Zeile (16), Santiago (16), Stocker (4). Florida, K. Abbott (6).

Colorado 000 000 000—0 5 2
San Diego 010 000 10x—2 6 0
Freeman, Holmes (7), M. Munoz (8) and Je.Reed; Tewksbury, Hoffman (9) and Flaherty. W—Tewksbury, 9-5. L—Freeman, 7-6. Sv—Hoffman (21).

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All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

TENNIS

LEGG MASON CLASSIC

FINALS

Michael Chang (2), U.S., def. Wayne Ferreira (4), South Africa, 6-2, 6-4.

A AND P CLASSIC

FINALS

Amy Frazier, U.S., def. Maggie Maleeva (2), Bulgaria, 6-4, 6-3.

SOCCER

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Tampa Bay 3, Colorado 1
Los Angeles 3, NY/NJ 0

STANDINGS: Eastern Conference— Tampa Bay 33; D.C. 22; NY-NJ 18; New England 17; Columbus 11; Western Conference— Los Angeles 35; San Jose 28; Dallas 28; Kansas City 26; Colorado 22.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CALIFORNIA—Optioned INF Damion Easley to Vancouver, PCL.

CHICAGO—Called up C Robert Machado from Birmingham, SL.

CLEVELAND—Traded 1B Eddie Murray to Baltimore Orioles for LHP Kent Mercker. Activated LHP Greg Swindell from 15-day disabled list. Optioned RHP Julian Tavarez to Buffalo, AA.

MINNESOTA—Put RHP Dave Stevens on 15-day disabled list.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

MONTREAL—Put OF Sherman Obando on 15-day disabled list.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

GOLDEN STATE—Signed G Mark Price to multi-year contract.

SEATTLE—Re-signed C Steve Scheffler to 2-year contract.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

NFL—Reinstated Arizona WR Chuck Levy from his substance-abuse suspension.

DETROIT—Signed S Ryan Stewart.

GREEN BAY—Signed OT John Michels to 4-year contract.

KANSAS CITY—Matched Minnesota contract offer to CB Dale Carter.

OAKLAND—Signed T Willie Williams.

SEATTLE—Signed TE Roonie Williams and G Pete Kendall.

HOCKEY

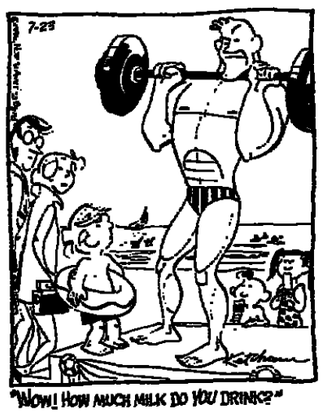
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Bought contract of RW Pat Flatley, making him an unrestricted free agent.

N.Y. RANGERS— Signed C Wayne Gretzky to 2-year contract.

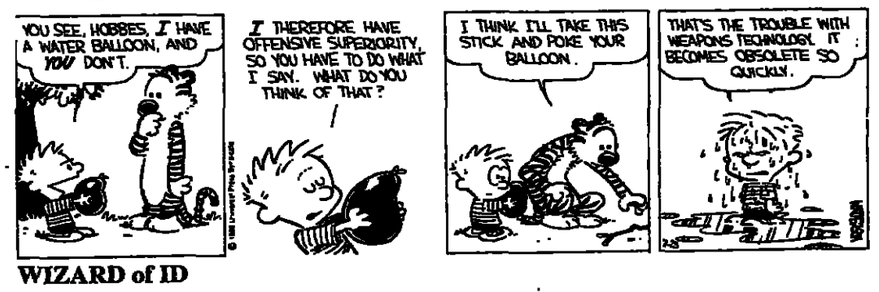
SAN JOSE—Signed G Kelly Hrudey.

DENNIS THE MENACE

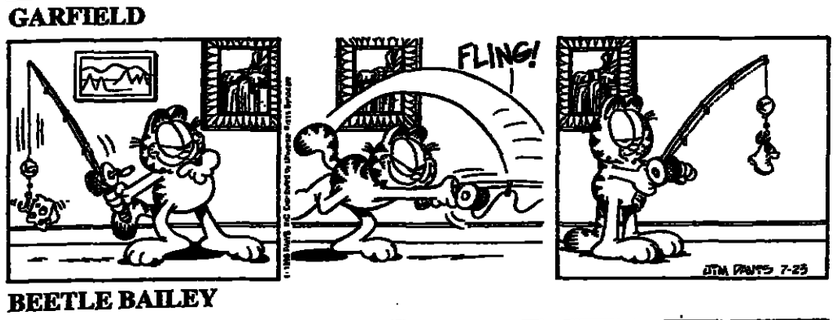


PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD



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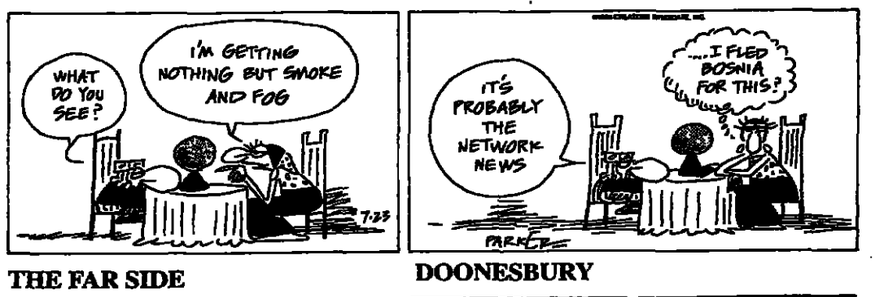


JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEFEC
MONED
DRIPEM
LANSID

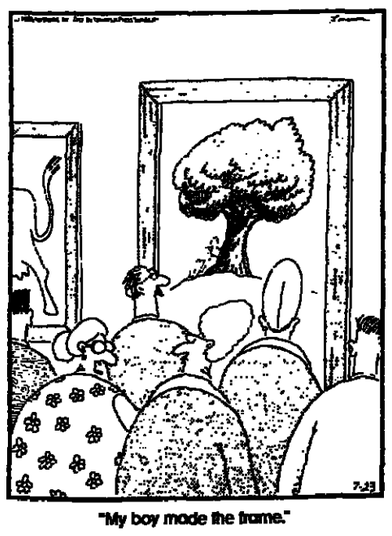
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: _____ _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HIKER BRASS TWINGE ENGULF
Answer: Where the day care helpers spent their working hours — ON THE "SWING" SHIFT

BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE



"My boy made the frame."

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

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OLYMPICS SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

COUNTRY STANDINGS

	G	S	B	Tot.
Poland	4	0	0	4
France	3	2	3	8
Russia	3	2	2	7
China	3	2	1	6
United States	2	6	2	10
Belgium	2	0	1	3
Turkey	2	0	0	2
Italy	1	1	1	3
South Korea	1	1	0	2
Australia	1	0	2	3
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1
Ireland	1	0	0	1
Kazakhstan	1	0	0	1
New Zealand	1	0	0	1
South Africa	1	0	0	1
Germany	0	4	5	9
Belarus	0	2	1	3
Cuba	0	2	1	3
Sweden	0	1	1	2
Brazil	0	1	1	2
Greece	0	1	0	1
Japan	0	1	0	1
Spain	0	1	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	4	4
Hungary	0	0	3	3
Canada	0	0	2	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	1

SUNDAY'S FINALS

CYCLING
WOMEN'S ROAD RACE
GOLD—Jeannie Longo-Ciprelli, France
SILVER—Imelda Chiappa, Italy
BRONZE—Clara Hughes, Canada

FENCING
MEN'S INDIVIDUAL SABRE
GOLD—Stanislav Pozdnyakov, Russia
SILVER—Sergey Sharikov, Russia
BRONZE—Damien Touya, France
WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL EPEE
GOLD—Laura Flessel, France
SILVER—Valerie Barlois, France
BRONZE—Gyoengyi S. Horvathne, Hungary

JUDO
MEN'S HALF-HEAVYWEIGHT
GOLD—Pawel Nastula, Poland
SILVER—Kim Min-soo, South Korea
BRONZE—Stephane Traineau, France, and Miguel Fernandes, Brazil
WOMEN'S HALF-HEAVYWEIGHT
GOLD—Ulla Werbrouck, Belgium
SILVER—Yoko Tanabe, Japan
BRONZE—Ylenia Scapin, Italy, and Diadenis Luna, Cuba

SHOOTING
MEN'S TRAP
GOLD—Michael Diamond, Australia
SILVER—Josh Lakatos, U.S.
BRONZE—Lance Bade, U.S.
WOMEN'S AIR PISTOL
GOLD—Olga Klochneva, Russia
SILVER—Marina Logvinenko, Russia
BRONZE—Mariya Grozdeva, Bulgaria

SWIMMING
MEN'S 400 INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY
GOLD—Tom Dolan, U.S.
SILVER—Eric Namesnik, U.S.
BRONZE—Curtis Myden, Canada
MEN'S 800 FREESTYLE RELAY
GOLD—United States (Ryan Berube, Joe Hudepohl, Bradley Schumacher, Jon Olsen, Josh Davis)
SILVER—Sweden (Christer Walle, Lars Frolander, Andre Lyrbring, Anders Holmertz)
BRONZE—Germany (Konstantin Dubrovin, Chris. Keller, Oliver Lampe, Steffen Zesner)
WOMEN'S 200 FREESTYLE
GOLD—Claudia Poll, Costa Rica
SILVER—Franziska van Almsick, Germany
BRONZE—Dagmar Hase, Germany
WOMEN'S 100 BREASTSTROKE
GOLD—Penny Heyns, South Africa
SILVER—Amanda Beard, U.S.
BRONZE—Samantha Riley, Australia

WEIGHTLIFTING
59KG
GOLD—Tang Ningsheng, China
SILVER—Leonidas Sabanis, Greece
BRONZE—Nikolay Pechalov, Bulgaria

WRESTLING
48KG
GOLD—Sim Kwon-Ho, South Korea
SILVER—Alexander Pavlov, Belarus
BRONZE—Zafar Guliyov, Russia
57KG
GOLD—Yuri Melnichenko, Kazakhstan
SILVER—Dennis Hall, U.S.
BRONZE—Sheng Zetian, China
68KG
GOLD—Ryszard Wolny, Poland
SILVER—Ghani Yalouz, France
BRONZE—Alexander Tretyakov, Russia
82KG
GOLD—Hamza Yerlikaya, Turkey
SILVER—Thomas Zander, Germany
BRONZE—Valery Tsilent, Belarus
100KG
GOLD—Andrzej Wronski, Poland
SILVER—Sergei Lishtvan, Belarus
BRONZE—Mikael Ljungberg, Sweden

SOCCER

MEN
FIRST ROUND

GROUP A	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Argentina	1	0	0	3	1	3
Portugal	1	0	0	2	0	3
United States	0	1	0	1	3	0
Tunisia	0	1	0	0	2	0
GROUP B						
France	1	0	0	2	0	3
Spain	1	0	0	1	0	3
Australia	0	1	0	0	2	0
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	1	0
GROUP C						
Mexico	1	0	0	1	0	3
South Korea	1	0	0	1	0	3
Ghana	0	1	0	0	1	0
Italy	0	1	0	0	1	0
GROUP D						
Japan	1	0	0	1	0	3
Nigeria	1	0	0	1	0	3
Brazil	0	1	0	0	1	0
Hungary	0	1	0	0	1	0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Japan 1, Brazil 0
Nigeria 1, Hungary 0
Mexico 1, Italy 0
South Korea 1, Ghana 0

WOMEN
FIRST ROUND

GROUP E	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
United States	1	0	0	3	0	3
China	1	0	0	2	0	3
Sweden	0	1	0	0	2	0
Denmark	0	1	0	0	3	0
GROUP F						
Germany	1	0	0	3	2	3
Brazil	0	0	1	2	2	1
Norway	0	0	1	2	2	1
Japan	0	1	0	2	3	0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Germany 3, Japan 2
United States 3, Denmark 0
Norway 2, Brazil 2 (tie)
China 2, Sweden 0

BASEBALL

	W	L	Pts.
Cuba	2	0	4
Italy	1	0	2
United States	1	0	2
Japan	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	1	2
Australia	0	2	0
Nicaragua	0	1	0
South Korea	0	1	0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Italy 2, South Korea 1
Cuba 8, Japan 7, 10 innings
MONDAY'S RESULT
Netherlands 14, Australia 6

SOFTBALL

	W	L	Pts.
Canada	1	0	2
China	1	0	2
Japan	1	0	2
United States	1	0	2
Australia	1	1	2
Netherlands	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	0	1	0
Taiwan	0	2	0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
China 6, Australia 0
Japan 3, Netherlands 0
MONDAY'S RESULTS
Australia 4, Taiwan 0

FIELD HOCKEY

MEN

POOL A	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Spain	2	0	0	4	0	4
Pakistan	1	1	0	4	3	2
Argentina	1	0	0	1	0	2
Germany	0	1	0	0	1	0
India	0	1	0	0	1	0
United States	0	1	0	0	4	0
POOL B						
Netherlands	1	0	0	2	0	2
Britain	0	0	1	2	2	1
South Korea	0	0	1	2	2	1
Australia	0	0	1	1	1	1
South Africa	0	0	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	2	0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Britain 2, South Korea 2
South Africa 1, Australia 1
MONDAY'S RESULT
Spain 3, Pakistan 0

WOMEN

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Australia	2	0	0	11	1	4
Germany	2	0	0	4	1	4
United States	1	0	1	4	3	3
South Korea	1	1	0	7	3	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	2	2	2
Britain	0	1	1	1	6	1
Argentina	0	2	0	1	9	0
Spain	0	2	0	1	6	0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Germany 2, Spain 1
Netherlands 1, Britain 1
MONDAY'S RESULTS
Australia 7, Argentina 1
United States 3, South Korea, 2

JUDO

MEN'S MIDDLEWEIGHT
POOL A FIRST ROUND
Ao Tegen, China def. Marek Pisula Poland, ippon: All others received byes to the second round.
SECOND ROUND
Oleg Maltsev, Russia def. Ao Tegen, ippon; Armen Bagdasarov, Uzbekistan def. S. Celestin, Haiti, ippon; Brian Olson, U.S. def. Wu Kuo-Hui, Taiwan, yuko; Algimantas Merkevicius, Lithuania def. Petr Lacina, Czech Rep., ippon; Adrian Croitoru, Romania def. Hidehiko Yoshida, Japan, ippon; Ruslan Mashurenko, Ukraine def. S. Murray, Netherlands Antilles, ippon; David Wilkinson, Australia def. Sergei Kliischin, Austria, ippon; Darcel Yandzi, France def. Ryan Birch, Britain, waza-ari.
THIRD ROUND
Bagdasarov def. Maltsev; Merkevicius def. Olson; Croitoru def. Mashurenko; Yandzi def. Wilkinson.
POOL B FIRST ROUND
Nicolas Gill, Canada def. Rodolfo Cano, Guatemala, waza-ari: All others received byes to the second round.
SECOND ROUND
Marko Spittka, Germany def. Sergey Alimzhanov, Kazakhstan, ippon; Edelmar Branco, Brazil def. Giorgi Tsmindashvili, Georgia, yuko; Gill def. A Ndengueta, Congo; Leon Villar, Spain def. Krisno Bayu, Indonesia, ippon; Pablo Elisii, Argentina def. A Kaaba, Morocco: Yosvanne Despaigne, Cuba, def. Skander Hachicha, Tunisia; Jeon Ki-young, South Korea def. Mark Huizinga, Netherlands; Serge Abolo Biwole, Cameroon det. J.C. Raphael, Mauritius.
THIRD ROUND
Spittka def. Branco; Gill def. Villar; Despaigne def. Elisii; Jeon Ki-young def. Biwole.
GOLD MEDAL
Jeon Ki-young, South Korea
SILVER MEDAL
Armen Bagdasarov, Uzbekistan
BRONZE MEDALS
Marko Spittka, Germany; Mark Huizinga, Netherlands.

WOMEN'S MIDDLEWEIGHT
POOL A FIRST ROUND
Cho Min-sun, South Korea def. Rosicleia Campos, Brazil, ippon; Risa Kazumi, Japan, def. Radka Stusakova, Czech Rep., ippon; Claudia Zwiers, Netherlands, bye; Lilliko Ogasawara, U.S., bye; Wu Mei-Ling, Taiwan, bye; P. Cherry, Mauritius, bye; D. Pina, Dominican Republic, bye; Wang Xianbo, China, bye.
SECOND ROUND
Zwiers def. Ogasawara; Wu Mei-Ling def. Kazumi; Pina def. Cherry; Cho Min-sun def. Wang Xianbo.
QUARTERFINALS
Zwiers def. Wu; Cho Min-sun def. Pina.
POOL B FIRST ROUND
Anja von Rekowski, Germany def. Emanuela Pierantozzi, Italy, ippon; Odalis Reve, Cuba def. Carly Dixon, Australia, ippon; Elena Kotelnikova, Russia, bye; Mariela Spacek, Austria, bye; Alice Dubois, France, bye; Odalis Reve, Cuba, bye; Melanie Nguema, Gabon, bye; Aneta Szczepanska, Poland, bye; Rowena Sweatman, Britain, bye.
SECOND ROUND
Mariela Spacek, Austria def. Kotelnikova decision; Dubois def. Reve; Szczepanska def. Nguema; Sweatman def. von Rekowski.
QUARTERFINALS
Dubois def. Spacek; Szczepanska def. Sweatman.
GOLD MEDAL
Cho Min-sun, South Korea
SILVER MEDAL
Aneta Szczepanska, Poland
BRONZE MEDALS
Claudia Zwiers, Netherlands; Wang Xianbo, China.

BASKETBALL

MEN

POOL A	W	L	Pts.
China	1	1	3
Croatia	1	1	3
Lithuania	1	0	2
United States	1	0	2
Angola	0	1	1
Argentina	0	1	1
POOL B			
Greece	1	1	3
Brazil	1	1	3
Australia	1	0	2
Yugoslavia	1	0	2
Puerto Rico	0	1	1
South Korea	0	1	1

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Greece 89, Brazil 87
G: N. Economou 9-12 15-20 36, P. Fassoulas 6-12 4-8 16. B: O. Schmidt 8-21 9-11 32, C. Do Nascimento 3-7 8-8 14. Rebounds—Greece 22 (P. Fassoulas 6) Brazil 32 (A. Dos Santos 10). Assists— Greece 16 (E. Bakatsias 5) Brazil 17 (W. Minuci 6).
Croatia 109, China 78

WOMEN

POOL A	W	L	Pts.
Brazil	1	0	2
Italy	1	0	2
Russia	1	0	2
Canada	0	1	1
China	0	1	1
Japan	0	1	1
POOL B			
Australia	1	0	2
Ukraine	1	0	2
United States	1	0	2
Cuba	0	1	1
South Korea	0	1	1
Zaire	0	1	1

Yannis Behrakis/Reuters
Daniel Ballart (6), Jordi Gans (9), Jose Maria Abarca (2) and Jorge Paya (7) of the Spanish water-polo team celebrating a goal in their match against Germany.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Brazil 69, Canada 56
Ukraine 81, Zaire 65
United States 101, Cuba 84
Russia 73, Japan 63
Australia 76, South Korea 61
Italy 62, China 53

WATER POLO

POOL A	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Yugoslavia	2	0	1	28	22	5
Hungary	2	0	0	17	15	4
Spain	2	1	0	24	19	4
Russia	1	1	1	26	25	3
Germany	0	3	0	19	28	0
Netherlands	0	2	0	13	18	0
POOL B						
Croatia	2	0	0	19	11	4
Italy	2	0	0	18	13	4
United States	1	1	0	16	17	2
Greece	1	2	0	20	22	2
Romania	1	1	1	17	25	1
Ukraine	0	1	1	12	14	1

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Yugoslavia 9, Russia 9, tie
Hungary 9, Germany 8
Croatia 11, Romania 6
Spain 8, Netherlands 7
Italy 8, Ukraine 6
United States 9, Greece 7
MONDAY'S RESULT
Russia 10, Germany 8
Yugoslavia 9, Spain 7
Greece 8, Romania 5

WEIGHTLIFTING

GROUP A FINALS
130 POUNDS (59KG)
Results listed in snatch clean & jerk and total order: 1, Ningsheng Tang, China, (137.5 kilograms-303 pounds; 170.0-375), 307.5, 678 pounds; 2, Leonidas Sabanis, Greece, (137.5-303; 167.5-369), 305.0, 672; 3, Nikolay Pechalov, Bulgaria, (137.5-303; 165.0-364), 302.5, 667; 4, Hiroshi Ikehata, Japan (132.5-292; 165.0-364), 297.5, 656; 5, William Vargas, Cuba (135-298; 162.5-358), 297.5, 656; 6, Dong Xu, China (132.5-292; 162.5-358), 295, 650; 7, Yurik Sarkisian, Australia (125.0-276; 155.0-342), 280.0, 617; 8, Zoltan Farkas, Hungary (130.0-287; 150.0-331), 280.0, 617; 9, Bryan Jacob, U.S. (122.5-270; 150.0-331), 272.5, 601; 10, Petr Stanislav, Czech Republic (112.5-248; 142.5-314), 255.0, 562.

GYMNASTICS

WOMEN'S COMPULSORIES
1, Russia, 193.796 points; 2, United States, 193.669; 3, Romania, 193.138; 4, Ukraine, 192.308; 5, China, 191.933; 6, Belarus, 191.569; 7, Spain, 189.458; 8, Hungary, 188.520; 9, France, 187.094; 10, Australia, 188.845; 11, Greece, 183.532; 12, Japan, 183.418.

EQUESTRIAN

THREE-DAY TEAM DRESSAGE
Leading positions after Sunday's competitions: 1, U.S. 80.40 penalty points; 2, Great Britain 84.20; 3, Canada 87.20; 4, France 95.00; 5, New Zealand 96.00; 6, Australia 100.00.

SHOOTING

MEN
TRAP
FINAL
1, Michael Diamond, Australia, 149; 2, Josh Lakatos, U.S., 147; 3, Lance Bade, U.S., 147; 4, John Maxwell, Australia, 146; 5, Bing Zhang, China, 146; 6, Vladimir Slamka, Slovak Republic, 145.
GOLD MEDAL
Michael Diamond, Australia
SILVER MEDAL
Josh Lakatos, U.S.
BRONZE MEDAL
Lance Bade, U.S.
10-METER AIR RIFLE
PRELIMINARIES
1, Wolfram Waibel Jr., Austria, 596.0 points; 2, Rob Harbison, U.S., 594.0; 3, Artem Khadzhibekov, Russia, 594.0; 4, Rajmond Debevec, Slovenia, 591.0; 5, Evgeni Aleinikov, Russia, 591.0; 6, Jean-Pierre Amat, France, 591.0; 7, Leif Steinar Rolland, Norway, 591.0; 8, Milan Bakes, Czech Republic, 591.0; 9 equal. Maik Eckhardt, Germany, 591.0.
FINAL
1, Artem Khadzhibekov, Russia, 695.7; 2, Wolfram Waibel, Austria, 695.2; 3, Jean-Pierre Amat, France, 693.1; 4, Evgeni Aleinikov, Russia, 692.9; 5, Leif Steinar Rolland, Norway, 692.5; 6, Rajmond Debevec, Slovenia, 692.1; 7, Rob Harbison, U.S., 691.8; 8, Milan Bakes, Czech Republic, 690.5.
GOLD MEDAL
Artem Khadzhibekov, Russia
SILVER MEDAL
Wolfram Waibel Jr., Austria
BRONZE MEDAL
Jean-Pierre Amat, France

BOXING

FIRST ROUND
LIGHT FLYWEIGHT—106 lbs. (48kg)
Nshan Munchyan, Armenia, bye; Daniel Petrov Bojilov, Bulgaria, bye; Somrot Kamsing, Thailand, def. Yasar Giritli, Turkey, on-points; Sabin Marius Bornei, Romania def. Jose Perez, Dominican Republic, pts.; Beibis Mendoza, Colombia def. Domenic Filiani, Canada, pts.; Oleg Kiryukhin, Ukraine def. Abdul Rashid Qambrani, Pakistan, pts; Ancet Rasoanaivo, Madagascar def. Geovany Baca, Honduras, pts; Albert Guardado, U.S., def. Modiradilo Healer, Botswana, pts.; Yosvani Aguilera, Cuba def. Stefan Strom, Sweden, referee stopped contest in 2d round.

Mansueto Velasco, Philippines def. Tsai Chih-Hsiu, Taiwan, referee stopped contest 1st round; Mikhak Ghazaryan, Armenia, bye; Michael Strange, Canada def. Francisco Martinez, Mexico, pts; Dennis Zimba, Zambia def. Serguei Ostrochapkine, Belarus, referee stopped contest in 3d round; Tontcho Tontchev, Bulgaria def. Oktavian Taykau, Moldova, referee stopped contest 2d round; Jaroslav Konecny, Czech Rep. def. Idrissa Kabore, Burkina Faso, pts; Veangviset Phongsit, Thailand def. Irvin Buhlalu, South Africa, pts.; Tumentsetsec Uitumen, Mongolia def. Miguel Mojica, Dominican Rep., pts.

Terrance Cauthen, U.S. def. Mahamatkadir Abdullaev, Uzbekistan, pts.; Shin Soo-yung, South Korea def. George Maina, Kenya, referee stopped contest 3d round; Hamid Berhili, Morocco def. Alfred Tetteh, Ghana, pts.; Xiangzhong Yang, China, def. Alberto Rossell, Peru, pts.; Rafael Lozano, Spain, def. Joseph Benhard, Namibia, pts.; Masibulele Makepula, South Africa def. Thapa Debendra, India, Referee stopped contest 2d round; Jesus Martinez, Mexico, def. Bikl Sapok, Malaysia, pts.; Lamasara Lapalal, Indonesia def. Peter Balaz, Slovakia, pts.

LIGHTWEIGHT—132 lbs. (60kg)
Fabrizio Nievas, Argentina, def. Franco Agenfha, Uganda, pts.; Hocine Soltani, Algeria, def. Vahdettin Isaever, Turkey, pts.; Agnaldo Nunez, Brazil def. Henry Kunsi, Papua New Guinea, tiebreak; Sergey Kopenkin, Kyrgyzstan def. Cristian Giantomassi, Italy, pts.; Leonard Doroftei, Romania, def. Julio Mbournba, Gabon, referee stopped contest 3d round; Julio Gonzales, Cuba, def. Romeo Brin, Philippines, pts.; Koba Gogoladze, Georgia, def. Ri Chol, North Korea, pts.

HEAVYWEIGHT—201 lbs. (91kg)
Igor Kshinin, Russia def. Mustapha Amrou Egypt, pts.; Luan Krasniqi, Germany def. Ruslan Chagayev, Uzbekistan, pts.; Garth Da Silva, New Zealand def. Cathal O'Grady, Ireland, referee stopped contest 1st round; Serguei Dychkov, Belarus def. Romans Kuklins, Latvia, pts.; Nate Jones, U.S., bye; Fola Okesola, Britain, bye; Charles Kizza, Uganda, bye; Tao Jiang, China, bye; Christophe Mendy, France, bye; Ovidiu Bali, Romania, bye; David Defiagbon, Canada, bye; Ahmed Omar, Kenya, bye; Wojciech Bartnik, Poland, def. Lakha Singh, India, pts.; Giorgi Kandelaki, Georgia, def. Thompson Garcia, Ecuador, Ret. 2d round; Kwamena Turkson, Sweden, def. Ko Young-Sam, Korea, pts.; Felix Savon, Cuba def. Andrei Kurnyavka, Kyrgyzstan, pts.

WRESTLING

82KG
GOLD MEDAL
Hamza Yerlikaya, Turkey def. Thomas Zander, Germany
BRONZE MEDAL
Valery Tsilent, Belarus
100KG
GOLD MEDAL
Andrzej Wronski, Poland def. Sergei Lishtvan, Belarus
BRONZE MEDAL
Mikael Ljungberg, Sweden
HEAVYWEIGHT (OVER 100 KG)
PRELIMINARY
Raoul Dgvareli, Tajikistan def. Guillermo Diaz, Mexico), points 4.3-2.1; Yogi Johl, Canada, def. Laurentiu Amariei, Romania, 3.3-1.1; Omrane Ayari, Tunisia def. Rachid Belaziz, Morocco, 4.3-2.1.
WELTERWEIGHT (74 KG)
PRELIMINARY
Nazmi Avluca, Turkey def. Vladimir Kopytov, Belarus, 3.3-2.1; Torbjorn Kornbakk, Sweden def. Nestor Garcia, Venezuela, 9.3-1.1; Bakhtiar Bayseytov, Kazakhstan def. Rodolfo Hernandez, Mexico, fall; Jozef Tracz, Poland def. Aziz Khalfi, Morocco, 9.3-2.1.
FEATHERWEIGHT (62 KG)
PRELIMINARY
Mehmet Pirim, Turkey def. Winston Santos Fuentes, Venezuela, 5.3-0.0; Guohong Hu, China def. Marco Sanchez, Puerto Rico, 8.3-3.1; Igor Petrenko, Belarus def. Aroutic Roumpenian, Greece, 3.3-1.1.
FLYWEIGHT (52 KG)
PRELIMINARY
Ruslan Vartanov, Lithuania def. Tlebiri Godswill, Nigeria, 4.3-0.0; Brandon Paulson, U.S. def. Ibad Akhmedov, Belarus, 6.3-1.1; Ulises Valentin, Dominican Rep. def. Joel Basaldua, Peru, fall.

ROWING

MEN
LIGHTWEIGHT DOUBLE SCULLS
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Netherlands 6:49.93; 2, United States 6:50.55; 3, Greece 6:50.57; 4, Argentina 7:07.50; 5, Sweden 7:18.87.
Heat 2—1, Spain 6:46.66; 2, Italy 6:47.26; 3, Poland 6:54.68; 4, Ireland 6:56.28; 5, Great Britain 6:56.86.
Heat 3—1, Switzerland 6:47.28; 2, Austria 6:54.36; 3, Norway 6:57.37; 4, Cuba 7:01.13; 5, Czech Republic 7:16.07.
Heat 4—1, Australia 6:49.95; 2, Germany 6:54.82; 3, Japan 6:56.17; 4, New Zealand 7:09.61.
LIGHTWEIGHT COXLESS FOURS
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1— 1, Denmark 6:20.13; 2, Ireland 6:23.82; 3, Australia 6:25.87; 4, Italy 6:26.80; 5, Britain 6:35.95; 6, Argentina 6:43.58.
Heat 2— 1, Canada 6:18.55; 2, U.S. 6:21.85; 3, Russia 6:26.39; 4, Spain 6:28.05; 5, Japan 6:30.16; 6, Portugal 7:37.13.
COXLESS EIGHTS
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1— 1, Netherlands 5:41.41; 2, Canada 5:44.00; 3, Australia 5:46.83; 4, Britain 5:49.37; 5, Ukraine 5:55.32.
Heat 2— 1, U.S. 5:44.87; 2, Germany 5:46.04; 3, Russia 5:48.63; 4, Romania 5:54.34; 5, Italy 5:54.59.
QUADRUPLE SCULLS
Heat 1— 1, Australia 6:05.60; 2, Netherlands 6:06.98; 3, Belarus 6:08.38; 4, France 6:12.69; 5, Poland 6:52.62.
Heat 2— 1, Italy 6:05.75; 2, United States 6:06.95; 3, Russia 6:10.62; 4, Argentina 6:16.16; 5, Brazil 6:36.60.
Heat 3—1, Germany 6:06.32; 2, Switzerland 6:08.37; 3, Sweden 6:10.39; 4, Ukraine 6:13.04.

WOMEN
LIGHTWEIGHT DOUBLE SCULLS
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, U.S. 7:28.28; 2, Italy 7:31.58; 3, Netherlands 7:32.30; 4, China 7:36.71; 5, France 7:36.75; 6, Greece 8:01.60.
Heat 2—1, Australia 7:33.14; 2, Germany 7:45.52; 3, Sweden 7:48.13; 4, Spain 7:51.05; 5, Japan 7:55.99.
Heat 3—1, Romania 7:33.61; 2, Denmark 7:36.47; 3, Canada 7:41.20; 4, Austria 7:45.45; 5, Mexico 8:00.92.
COXLESS EIGHTS
Heat 1— 1, Belarus 6:24.61; 2, U.S. 6:28.45; 3, Netherlands 6:32.71; 4, Australia 6:35.69.
Heat 2— 1, Romania 6:23.94; 2, Canada 6:29.08; 3, Germany 6:33.90; 4, Britain 6:39.34.
QUADRUPLE SCULLS
Heat 1— 1, Canada 6:39.32; 2, Netherlands 6:43.76; 3, China 6:46.00; 4, Australia 6:48.58; 5, Romania 6:50.93.
Heat 2— 1, Germany 6:36.00; 2, Russia 6:37.59; 3, Denmark 6:38.25; 4, Ukraine 6:46.17; 5, United States 6:54.73.

FENCING

MEN'S FOIL
PRELIMINARIES
Ye Chong, China, def. Rafkat Ruzlyev, Uzbekistan 15-4; Piotr Kielpikowski, Poland, def. Hiroki Ichigatani, Japan 15-13; Kim Yong-kook, South Korea def. Robert Kiss, Hungary 15-11; Oleksiy Bryzgalov, Ukraine, def. Cliff Bayer, U.S. 15-11; Adam Krzesinski, Poland, def. Eric Bravin, U.S. 15-14; Vladislav Pavlovich, Russia, def. Alfredo Perez Araque, Venezuela 15-2; Michael Ludwig, Austria, def. Carlos Rodriguez Vargas, Venezuela, 15-11; Javier Garcia, Spain, def. Rafael Suarez, Venezuela, 15-10; Haibin Wang, China, def. Peter Devine, U.S., 15-12; Leandro Marchetti, Argentina, def. Marco Falchetto, Austria, 15-13; Javier Garcia, Spain, def. Oscar Manuel Perez, Cuba, 15-11; Rolando Samuel Tucker Leon, Cuba, def. Haibin Wang, China, 15-11; Zsolt Ersek, Hungary, def. Mark Marsi, Hungary, 15-10.

Wolfgang Wienand, Germany, def. Leandro Marchetti, Argentina, 15-1; Piotr Kielpikowski, Poland, def. Stefano Cerioni, Italy, 15-7; Lionel Plumenail, France, def. Michael Ludwig, Austria, 15-12; Elvis Gregory, Cuba, def. Adam Krzesinski, Poland, 15-10; Philippe Omnes, France, def. Vyacheslav Grigoryev, Kazakhstan, 15-4; Serhiy Golubytsky, Ukraine, def. Kim Yong-Kook, South Korea, 15-4; Uwe Romer, Germany, def. Joachim Wendt, Austria, 15-7; Ye Chong, China, def. Alexander Koch, Germany, 15-13; Ryszard Sobczak, Poland, def. Abdulmuhsen Ali, Kuwait, 15-7; Kim Young-ho, South Korea, def. Zhaozhi Dong, China, 15-12; Vladislav Pavlovich, Russia, def. Jose Guerra, Spain, 15-11; Kim Young-ho, South Korea, def. Dmitriy Shevchenko, Russia, 15-13; Ryszard Sobczak, Poland, def. Marco Arpino, Italy, 15-14; Alessandro Puccini, Italy, def. Oleksiy Bryzgalov, Ukraine, 15-2; Rolando Samuel Tucker Leon, Cuba, def. Zsolt Ersek, Hungary, 15-4.
QUARTERFINALS
Alessandro Puccini, Italy, def. Kim Young-Ho, South Korea, 15-4; Wolfgang Wienand, Germany def. Ronaldo Tucker Leon, Cuba; Lionel Plumenail, France def. Serhiy Golubytsky, Ukraine; Franck Boidin, France def. Philippe Omnes, France.

WOMEN'S FOIL
PRELIMINARIES
Ann Marsh, U.S. def. Sabine Bau, Germany, 15-8; Giovanna Trillini, Italy, def. Ivana Georgieva, Bulgaria, 15-8; Laurence Modaine-Cessac, France, def. Olga Sharkova, Russia, 15-14; Olga Velitchko, Russia, def. Gabriella Romaczne Lantos, Hungary, 15-14; Sabine Bau, Germany, def. Ayelet Ohayon, Israel, 15-10; Monica Weber-Koszto, Germany, def. Katarzyna Felusiak, Poland, 15-14; Laura Badea, Romania, def. Lilach Partsky, Israel, 15-5; Zsuzsa Nemethne Janosi, Hungary, def. Barbara Szewczyk, Poland, 15-11; Roxana Scarlat, Romania, def. Svetlana Boyko, Russia, 15-10; Ivona Georgieva, Bulgaria, def. Fiona McIntosh, Britain, 15-4; Anja Fichtel Mauritz, Germany, def. Jun Liang, China, 15-10; Aida Mohamed, Hungary, def. Anna Rybicka, Poland, 15-8; Adeline Wuilleme, France, def. Reka Szabo, Romania, 15-12; Valentina Vezzali, Italy, def. Chun Mi-Kyung, South Korea, 15-12; Diana Bianchedi, Italy, def. Huifeng Wang, China, 15-10; Aihua Xiao, China, def. Anna Angelova, Bulgaria, 15-4; Barbara Szewczyk, Poland, def. Dolores Pampin, Argentina, 15-8; Lydia Czuckermann-Hatuel, Israel, def. Felicia Zimmerman, U.S., 15-12.
QUARTERFINALS
Giovanna Trillini, Italy def. Aihua Xiao, China 15-7; Laura Badea, Romania def. Aida Mohamed, Hungary 15-8; Laurence Modaine-Cessac, France def. Monika Weber-Koszto 15-14; Valentina Vezzali, Italy def. Ann Marsh, U.S. 15-10
SEMIFINALS
Valentina Vezzali, Italy, def. Laurence Modaine-Cessac, France, 15-7; Laura Badea, Romania def. Giovanna Trillini, Italy 15-14.

SWIMMING

MEN
800 FREESTYLE RELAY
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Britain, 7:21.92 (Q-A); 2, Germany, 7:22.17 (Q-A); 3, Brazil, 7:28.82 (Q-B); 4, Venezuela, 7:32.63 (Q-B); 5, Croatia, 7:43.69 (Q-B).
Heat 2—1, Italy, 7:22.69 (Q-A); 2, Australia, 7:23.24 (Q-A); 3, New Zealand, 7:24.35 (Q-B); 4, Uzbekistan, 7:40.60 (Q-B); 5, Ecuador, 7:54.37 (Q-B); 6, Kyrgyzstan, 8:00.00.
Heat 3—1, U.S., 7:19.28 (Q-A); 2, Sweden, 7:20.61 (Q-A); 3, France, 7:22.98 (Q-A); 4, Netherlands, 7:23.39 (Q-A); 5, South Korea, 7:45.98 (Q-B); 6, Singapore, 7:54.19 (Q-B).
FINAL
1, U.S. (Ryan Berube, Joe Hudepohl, Bradley Schumacher, Jon Olsen, Josh Davis) 7:14.84; 2, Sweden (Christer Walle, Lars Frolander, Andre Lyrbring, Anders Holmertz) 7:17.56; 3, Germany (Konstantin Dubrovin, Christian Keller, Oliver Lampe, Steffen Zesner) 7:17.71; 4, Australia, (Kieren Perkins, Glen Housman, Ian Vander-Wal, Malcolm Allen) 7:18.47; 5, Britain, (James Salter, Andrew Clayton, Mark Stevens, Paul Palmer) 7:18.74; 6, Italy, (Emiliano Brembilla, Emanuele Idini, Piermaria Siciliano, Massimiliano Rosolino), 7:19.92; 7, Netherlands, (Yann de Fabrique, Lionel Poirot, Bruno Orsoni, Christophe Bordeau), 7:21.96; 8, France, (Pieter van den Hoogenband, Tim Hoeijmans, Martin van der Spoel, Mark van der Zuden), 7:24.85.
400 MEDLEY
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Walter Soza Toruno, Nicaragua, 4:32.11; 2, Arsenio Lopez, Puerto Rico, 4:34.81; 3, Wan Abdullah, Malaysia, 4:38.95.
Heat 2—1, Eric Namesnik, U.S., 4:16.21 (Q-A); 2, Luca Sacchi, Italy, 4:19.63 (Q-A); 3, Serguei Mariniuk, Moldova, 4:20.24 (Q-A); 4, Frederik Hviid, Spain, 4:23.67 (Q-B); 5, Toshiaki Kurasawa, Japan, 4:24.83 (Q-B); 6, Alejandro Bermudez, Colombia, 4:27.97; 7, Mark Kwok, Hong Kong, 4:31.13; 8, Kresimir Coc, Croatia, 4:34.02.
Heat 3—1, Matthew Dunn, Australia, 4:19.51 (Q-A); 2, Jani Sievinen, Finland, 4:23.13 (Q-B); 3, Trent Steed, Australia, 4:24.39 (Q-B); 4, Tatsuya Kinugasa, Japan, 4:26.73 (Q-B); 5, Istvan Bathazi, Hungary, 4:27.37 (Q-B); 6, Valerijs Kalmikovs, Latvia, 4:28.04; 7, Aleksandar Malenko, Macedonia, 4:34.06; 8, Desmond Koh, Singapore, 4:36.87.
Heat 4—1, Marcel Wouda, Netherlands, 4:17.30 (Q-A); 2, Tom Dolan, U.S., 4:17.66 (Q-A); 3, Marcin Malinski, Poland, 4:18.34 (Q-A); 4, Curtis Myden, Canada, 4:18.43 (Q-A); 5, Josef Horky, Czech Republic, 4:26.58 (Q-B); 6, Ratapong Sirisanont, Thailand, 4:26.99 (Q-B); 7, Gergo Kiss, Hungary, 4:28.05; 8, Bang-Hyun Kim, South Korea, 4:31.16.
FINAL A-B
1, Dolan, U.S.; 2, Namesnik, U.S., 4:15.25; 3, Myden, Canada, 4:16.28; 4, Dunn, Australia, 4:16.66; 5, Wouda, Netherlands, 4:17.71; 6, Sacchi, Italy, 4:18.31; 7, Malinski, Poland, 4:20.50; 8, Marinlouk, Moldova, 4:21.15.
MEN
100 FREESTYLE
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Dorrick Bollinger, Guam, 52.68 seconds; 2, Kenny Roberts, Seychelles, 52.89; 3, Diego Maioroni, San Marino, 57.11; 4, Khuwaiter Al-Dhaheri, United Arab Emirates, 57.70; 5, Ali Al Gazali, Yemen Arab Republic, DNS.
Heat 2—1, Raimundas Mazuolis, Lithuania, 50.27 (Q-B); 2, Janko Gojkovic, Bosnia-Herzegovina, 51.28; 3, Georgios, Greece, 52.04; 4, Yan-Ho Koh, South Korea, 52.56; 5, Nikola Kalabic, Yugoslavia, 52.98; 6, Juan Luis Bocanegra Schall, Guatemala, 54.05.
Heat 3—1, Sergey Ashikhmin, Kyrgyzstan, 51.07; 2, Giovanni Linscheer, Surinam, 51.82; 3, Arthur Li, Hong Kong, 51.84; 4, Jose Isaza Chu, Panama, 51.86; 5, Oleg Tsvetkovskiy, Uzbekistan, 52.39; 6, Stavros Michaelides, Cyprus, 52.65; 7, Maxim Cazmirciuc, Moldova, 53.18; 8, Chih-Yung Huang, Taiwan, 53.47.
Heat 4—1, Sion Brinn, Jamaica, 50.38; 2, Indrek Sei, Estonia, 51.19; 3, Juan Benavides, Spain, 51.20; 4, Felipe Delgado, Ecuador, 51.38; 5, Lifeng Zhao, China, 51.70; 6, Marijan Konjer, Croatia, 51.76; 7, Kalle Varonen, Finland, 52.00; 8, Tamer Zinhom, Egypt, 52.16.
Heat 5—1, Ricardo Busquets, Puerto Rico, 49.61 (Q-A); 2, Bartosz Kizierowski, Poland, 50.18 (Q-B); 3, Oleg Rukhlevich, Belarus, 50.42; 4, Aleksey Yegorov, Kazakhstan, 50.49; 5, Nicolas Gruson, France, 50.71; 6, Brendon Dedekind, South Africa, 50.95; 7, Earl McCarthy, Ireland, 50.99; 8, Shunsuke Ito, Japan, 51.29.
Heat 6—1, Gary Hall Jr., U.S., 48.90 (Q-A); 2, Francisco Sanchez, Venezuela, 49.59 (Q-A); 3, Pavlo Khnykin, Ukraine, 49.69 (Q-A); 4, Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands, 49.73 (Q-A); 5, Christian Troger, Germany, 50.06 (Q-B); 6, Attila Zubor, Hungary, 50.43; 7, Trent Bray, New Zealand, 51.18; 8, Richard Bera, Indonesia, 51.25.
Heat 7—1, Stephen Clarke, Canada, 50.14 (Q-B); 2, Jon Olsen, Jonesboro, Ark., 50.17 (Q-B); 3, Chris Fydler, Australia, 50.27 (Q-B); 4, Bjorn Zikarsky, Germany, 50.38; 5, Yoav Bruck, Israel, 50.61; 6, Nicolae Ivan, Romania, 51.14; 7, Bela Szabados, Hungary, 51.26; 8, Jose Meolans, Argentina, 52.02.
Heat 8—1, Aleksandr Popov, Russia, 48.74 (Q-A); 2, Gustavo Borges, Brazil, 49.17 (Q-A); 3, Fernando Scherer, Brazil, 49.79 (Q-A); 4, Lars Frolander, Sweden, 49.91 (Q-B); 5, Rostyslav Svanidze, Ukraine, 50.31 (Q-B); 6, Vladimir Predkin, Russia, 50.75; 7, Salim Iles, Algeria, 50.87; 8, Nicholas Shackell, Britain, 51.03.
200 BUTTERFLY
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Mark Kwok, Hong Kong, 2:04.01; 2, Walter Soza Toruno, Nicaragua, 2:04.66; 3, Aitor Osorio Marti, Andorra, 2:12.59.
Heat 2—1, Anthony Ang, Malaysia, 2:03.01; 2, Mindaugas Bruzas, Lithuania, 2:03.76; 3, Niti Intharapichai, Thailand, 2:03.88; 4, Jung-Hyung Lee, South Korea, 2:04.53; 5, Javier Golovchenko, Uruguay, 2:04.96; 6, Dmitriy Pankov, Uzbekistan, 2:05.36; 7, Andres Vasconcellos, Ecuador, 2:05.98; 8, Jesus Gonzalez, Mexico, DNS.
Heat 3—1, Dominik Galic, Croatia, 2:01.17; 2, Aleksandar Malenko, Macedonia, 2:01.46; 3, Diogo Madeira, Portugal, 2:01.58; 4, Konstantin Andryushin, Kyrgyzstan, 2:01.59; 5, Vladan Markovic, Yugoslavia, 2:01.80; 6, Jose Luis Ballester, Spain, 2:02.69; 7, Josef Horky, Czech Republic, 2:02.84; 8, Georgios Popotas, Greece, 2:06.00.
Heat 4—1, Denys Sylantyev, Ukraine, 1:58.04 (Q-A); 2, Tom Malchow, U.S., 1:58.69 (Q-A); 3, Peter Horvath, Hungary, 1:58.76 (Q-A); 4, Franck Esposito, France, 1:58.79 (Q-A); 5, Casey Barrett, Canada, 2:00.28 (Q-B); 6, David Abrard, France, 2:00.60 (Q-B); 7, Takashi Yamamoto, Japan, 2:00.87 (Q-B); 8, Can Ergenekan, Turkey, 2:01.65.
Heat 5—1, Scott Goodman, Australia, 1:57.77 (Q-A); 2, Scott Miller, Australia, 1:58.97 (Q-A); 3, Stefan Aartsen, Netherlands, 2:00.04; 4, Chris-Carol Bremer, Germany, 2:00.48; 5, Attila Czene, Hungary, 2:00.50; 6, Andrea Oriana, Italy, 2:00.67; 7, Aleksey Kolesnikov, Russia, 2:00.77; 8, Nelson Mora, Venezuela, 2:01.50.
Heat 6—1, James Hickman, Britain, 1:58.16 (Q-A); 2, Denis Pankratov, Russia, 1:58.28 (Q-A); 3, Vesa Hanski, Finland, 1:59.73 (Q-B); 4, Oliver Lampe, Germany, 1:59.87 (Q-B); 5, Konrad Galka, Poland, 1:59.97 (Q-B); 6, Danyon Loader, New Zealand, 2:00.81 (Q-B); 7, Ray Carey, Marblehead, Mass., 2:01.10 (Q-B); 8, Ping Tjin Thum, Singapore, 2:07.00.
WOMEN
100 BACKSTROKE
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Annamaria Kiss, Hungary, 1:07.38; 2, Gail Rizzo, Malta, 1:07.61; 3, Ximena Escalera, Bolivia, 1:11.70; 4, Harifesy Razafindramahatra, Madagascar, 1:13.83.
Heat 2—1, Ji-Hyun Lee, South Korea, 1:03.96; 2, Praphalsai Minpraphal, Thailand, 1:04.61; 3, Marcela Kubalcikova, Czech Republic, 1:05.48; 4, Yseult Gervy, Belgium, 1:05.72; 5, Aikaterini Klepkou, Greece, 1:05.94; 6, Florina Herea, Romania, 1:06.12; 7, Gillian Thomson, Philippines, 1:06.12; 8, Shu-Min Tsai, Taiwan, 1:11.44.
Heat 3—1, Nicole Stevenson, Australia, 1:02.50 (Q-A); 2, Yan Chen, China, 1:02.62 (Q-A); 3, Antje Buschschulte, Germany, 1:02.68 (Q-A); 4, Nina Zhivanevskaya, Russia, 1:02.94 (Q-B); 5, Helene Ricardo, France, 1:04.03; 6, Eva Pinera, Spain, 1:04.41; 7, Cibong He, China, 1:05.87; 8, Valeria Alvarez, Argentina, 1:06.38.
Heat 4—1, Marianne Kriel, South Africa, 1:02.33 (Q-A); 2, Mai Nakamura, Japan, 1:02.35 (Q-A); 3, Miki Nakao, Japan, 1:02.90 (Q-A); 4, Olga Kochetkova, Russia, 1:03.17 (Q-B); 5, Lydia Lipscombe, New Zealand, 1:03.61 (Q-B); 6, Therese Alshammar, Sweden, 1:03.79 (Q-B); 7, Anu Koivisto, Finland, 1:05.25; 8, Dagmara Komorowicz, Poland, 1:06.70.
Heat 5—1, Whitney Hedgepeth, Rocky Mount, N.C., 1:01.70 (Q-A); 2, Beth Botsford, Baltimore, 1:02.00 (Q-A); 3, Anke Scholz, Germany, 1:03.05 (Q-B); 4, Mette Jacobsen, Denmark, 1:03.14 (Q-B); 5, Julie Howard, Canada, 1:03.84 (Q-B); 6, Elli Overton, Australia, 1:03.88 (Q-B); 7, Helen Slatter, Britain, 1:03.89; 8, Maria Santos, Portugal, 1:04.84.
200 FREESTYLE
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Teresa Moodie, Zimbabwe, 2:08.23; 2, Laura Petrutyte, Lithuania, 2:09.78; 3, Marina Zarmas, Cyprus, 2:10.85.
Heat 2—1, Sandra Cam, Belgium, 2:04.90; 2, Carolyn Adel, Surinam, 2:05.04; 3, Helene Muller, South Africa, 2:05.59; 4, Rayes Intporn-Udom, Thailand, 2:05.77; 5, Jie-Hyun Lee, South Korea, 2:05.78; 6, Inga Borodich, Belarus, 2:05.85; 7, Maritza Chiaway, Peru, 2:07.80.
Heat 3—1, Antonia Mahaira, Greece, 2:03.21 (Q-B); 2, Paula Harmokivi, Finland, 2:03.54; 3, Marion Madine, Ireland, 2:04.92; 4, Ana Alegria, Portugal, 2:05.16; 5, Rania Elwani, Egypt, 2:06.94; 6, Wei-Chia Chang, Taiwan, 2:06.97; 7, Chantal Strasser, Switzerland, 2:07.98; 8, Joscelin Yeo, Singapore, 2:08.10.
Heat 4—1, Susan O'Neill, Australia, 2:00.89 (Q-A); 2, Martina Moravcova, Slovak Republic, 2:00.99 (Q-B); 3, Suzu Chiba, Japan, 2:01.11 (Q-B); 4, Dionne Bainbridge, New Zealand, 2:02.69 (Q-B); 5, Joanne Malar, Canada, 2:03.53; 6, Kristyna Kynerova, Czech Republic, 2:03.63; 7, Naoko Imoto, Japan, 2:03.78; 8, Ying Shan, China, 2:04.29.
Heat 5—1, Claudia Poll, Costa Rica, 1:59.87 (Q-A); 2, Trina Jackson, U.S., 2:00.29 (Q-A); 3, Dagmar Hase, Germany, 2:00.38 (Q-A); 4, Julia Greville, Australia, 2:00.44 (Q-A); 5, Liliana Dobrescu, Romania, 2:00.85 (Q-A); 6, Solenne Figues, France, 2:02.74 (Q-B); 7, Olena Lapunova, Ukraine, 2:04.07; 8, Malin Nilsson, Sweden, 2:04.39.
Heat 6—1, Franziska van Almsick, Germany, 1:59.40 (Q-A); 2, Cristina Teuscher, U.S., 2:00.57 (Q-A); 3, Louise Jöhncke, Sweden, 2:01.13 (Q-B); 4, Karen Pickering, Britain, 2:01.46 (Q-B); 5, Yan Chen, China, 2:03.22 (Q-B); 6, Tatyana Litovchenko, Russia, 2:04.09; 7, Ioana Diaconescu, Romania, 2:04.59; 8, Mia Muusfeldt, Denmark, 2:07.29.
FINAL A-B
1, Poll, Costa Rica, 1:58.16; 2, van Almsick, Germany, 1:58.57; 3, Hase, Germany, 1:59.56; 4, Jackson, U.S., 1:59.57; 5, O'Neill, Australia, 1:59.87; 6, Teuscher, U.S., 2:00.79; 7, Greville, Australia, 2:01.46; 8, Dobrescu, Romania, 2:01.63.
100 BREASTSTROKE
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Hye-Young Byun, South Korea, 1:12.85; 2, Li Leng Tay, Malaysia, 1:14.17; 3, Isabel Cristina Ceballos, Colombia, 1:14.75; 4, Wan Yiu Snowie Pang, Hong Kong, 1:16.02; 5, Anush Manukyan, Armenia, 1:20.70; 6, Reaksmey Hem, Kampuchea, 1:44.68.
Heat 2—1, Lenka Manhalova, Czech Republic, 1:12.72; 2, Mia Hagman, Finland, 1:13.01; 3, Joana Soutinho, Portugal, 1:13.72; 4, Natalia Kodajova, Slovak Republic, 1:14.24; 5, Ying-Hsin Mou, Taiwan, 1:14.82; 6, Maria Santa Cruz, Argentina, 1:16.19; 7, Nadia Vanda Cruz, Angola, 1:16.62; 8, Cerian Gibbes, Trinidad and Tobago, 1:16.99.
Heat 3—1, Alicja Peczak, Poland, 1:10.70 (Q-B); 2, Kathrin Dumitru, Germany, 1:11.92; 3, Olga Landik, Russia, 1:12.55; 4, Maria Olay, Spain, 1:12.58; 5, Anna Wilson, New Zealand, 1:12.93; 6, Yelena Rudkovskaya, Belarus, 1:13.71; 7, Larisa Lacusta, Romania, 1:13.91; 8, Joscelin Yeo, Singapore, 1:14.90.
Heat 4—1, Agnes Kovacs, Hungary, 1:09.05 (Q-A); 2, Vera Lischka, Austria, 1:09.68 (Q-A); 3, Svitlana Bondarenko, Ukraine, 1:09.79 (Q-A); 4, Xue Han, China, 1:10.40 (Q-B); 5, Helen Denman, Australia, 1:10.64 (Q-B); 6, Hanna Jaltner, Sweden, 1:10.69 (Q-B); 7, Kyoko Iwasaki, Japan, 1:11.33; 8, Maria Ostling, Sweden, 1:11.58.
Heat 5—1, Amanda Beard, U.S., 1:09.04 (Q-A); 2, Samantha Riley, Australia, 1:09.37 (Q-A); 3, Guylaine Cloutier, Canada, 1:09.72 (Q-A); 4, Masami Tanaka, Japan, 1:09.89 (Q-B); 5, Lisa Flood, Canada, 1:10.26 (Q-B); 6, Jaime King, Britain, 1:10.83; 7, Julia Russell, South Africa, 1:10.87; 8, Karine Bremond, France, 1:11.80.
Heat 6—1, Penelope Heyns, South Africa, 1:07.02 (Q-A); 2, Brigitte Becue, Belgium, 1:09.83 (Q-A); 3, Elin Austevoll, Norway, 1:09.96 (Q-B); 4, Manuela Dalla Valle, Italy, 1:10.25 (Q-B); 5, Kristine Quance, Northridge, Calif., 1:10.92; 6, Terrie Miller, Norway, 1:11.09; 7, Madelon Baans, Netherlands, 1:11.17; 8, Yuan Yuan, China, 1:11.65.
FINAL
1, Heyns, South Africa, 1:07.73; 2, Beard, U.S. 1:08.09; 3, Riley, Australia, 1:09.18; 4, Bondarenko, Ukraine, 1:09.21; 5, Lischka, Austria, 1:09.24; 6, Cloutier, Canada, 1:09.40; 7, Kovacs, Hungary, 1:09.55; 8, Becue, Belgium, 1:09.79.
400 FREESTYLE
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Laetitia Choux, France, 4:21.39; 2, Britt Raaby, Denmark, 4:21.46; 3, Rawee Intporn-Udom, Thailand, 4:21.93; 4, Martina Nemec, Austria, 4:23.72; 5, Antonia Mahaira, Greece, 4:24.05; 6, Maritza Chiaway, Peru, 4:27.11; 7, Judit Kiss, Hungary, 4:29.80; 8, Marina Zarmas, Cyprus, 4:32.15.
Heat 2—1, Mirjana Bosevska, Macedonia, 4:21.27; 2, Nadezhda Chemezova, Russia, 4:21.33; 3, Alicia Barrancos, Argentina, 4:22.11; 4, Carolyn Adel, Surinam, 4:22.66; 5, Jeong Eun-na, South Korea, 4:23.35; 6, Paula Harmokivi, Finland, 4:23.84; 7, Chantal Strasser, Switzerland, 4:24.49; 8, Ana Alegria, Portugal, 4:27.19.
Heat 3—1, Claudia Poll, Costa Rica, 4:12.07; 2, Janet Evans, U.S., 4:13.60; 3, Emma Johnson, Australia, 4:14.13; 4, Suzu Chiba, Japan, 4:16.07; 5, Hayley Lewis, Australia, 4:17.02; 6, Lin Chi-chan, Taiwan, 4:17.18; 7, Andrea Schwartz, Canada, 4:19.46; 8, Martina Moravcova, Slovakia, 4:22.10.
Heat 4 1, Kirsten Vlieghuis, Netherlands, 4:11.04; 2, Dagmar Hase, Germany, 4:11.17; 3, Carla Louise Geurts, Netherlands, 4:11.18; 4, Cristina Teuscher, U.S., 4:12.20; 5, Sarah Hardcastle, Britain, 4:14.50; 6, Maria Esparza, Spain, 4:19.45; 7, Olga Splichalova, Czech Republic, 4:20.04; Malin Nilsson, Sweden, did not start.
Heat 5—1, Kerstin Kielgass, Germany, 4:08.99; 2, Michelle Smith, Ireland, 4:09.00; 3, Eri Yamanoi, Japan, 4:13.40; 4, Dionne Bainbridge, New Zealand, 4:16.47; 5, Carla Negrea, Romania, 4:16.89; 6, Sandra Cam, Belgium, 4:17.35; 7, Irene Dalby, Norway, 4:19.34; 8, Chen Yan, China, 4:22.55.
400 FREESTYLE RELAY
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1— 1, Russia 3:47.23; 2, Australia 3:47.94; 3, Britain 3:48.26; 4, France 3:48.30; 5, Finland 3:50.33; 6, South Korea 3:57.83.
Heat 2— 1, U.S. 3:42.36; 2, Netherlands 3:43.63; 3, Sweden 3:45.39; 4, Romania 3:48.43; 5, Japan 3:48.77; 6, Switzerland 3:53.30.
Heat 3— 1, China 3:44.86; 2, Germany 3:44.17; 3, Canada 3:45.66; 4, Denmark 3:48.93; 5, Spain 3:49.47; 6, Belarus 3:50.22; 7, Taiwan 3:56.39.

VOLLEYBALL

MEN

POOL A	W	L	Pts.
Argentina	1	0	2
Cuba	1	0	2
United States	1	0	2
Brazil	0	1	0
Bulgaria	0	1	0
Poland	0	1	0
POOL B			
Italy	1	0	2
Netherlands	1	0	2
Yugoslavia	1	0	2
Russia	0	1	0
South Korea	0	1	0
Tunisia	0	1	0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Yugo. 3, Rus. 1 (10-15, 15-13, 15-10, 15-11)
U. S. 3, Poland 0 (15-13, 15-6, 15-8)
Cuba 3, Bulgaria 0 (15-9, 15-7, 15-7)
Argentina 3, Brazil 1 (9-15, 15-8, 16-14, 15-6)

WOMEN

Pool A	W	L	Pts.
China	2	0	4
South Korea	1	1	2
United States	1	0	2
Japan	1	1	2
Netherlands	0	1	0
Ukraine	0	2	0
Pool B			
Brazil	1	0	2
Cuba	1	0	2
Russia	1	0	2
Canada	0	1	0
Germany	0	1	0
Peru	0	1	0

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Chi. 3, S. Kor. 2 (17-16, 16-14, 2-15, 13-15, 15-13)
Japan 3, Ukraine 0 (15-9, 15-6, 15-4)

Olympic Timetable

TUESDAY, JULY 23

BASEBALL, Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium — Cuba vs. Netherlands, 10 a.m.; South Korea vs. Nicaragua, 3 p.m.; Japan vs. Australia, 8 p.m.

BASKETBALL, Women — China vs. Japan at Morehouse, 10 a.m.; Canada vs. Italy at Morehouse, Noon; Ukraine vs. United States at Morehouse, 3 p.m.; Australia vs. Zaire at Morehouse, 5 p.m.; Russia vs. Brazil at Georgia Dome, 8 p.m.; Cuba vs. South Korea at Georgia Dome, 10 p.m.

BEACH VOLLEYBALL, Clayton County International Park—Men's and women's prelims, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

BOXING, Alexander Memorial Coliseum— First and second round, 1:30 p.m. and 8 p.m.

EQUESTRIAN, Georgia International Horse Park—Open three-day team endurance, 7 a.m.; Open three-day individual dressage, first and second round, 3 p.m.

FENCING, Georgia World Congress Center— Men's team epee, first and second round, 10 a.m.; Men's team epee, quarterfinals; Men's team epee, final; Men's team epee, medal bouts, 3 p.m.

FIELD HOCKEY, Men— Clark Atlanta— Netherlands vs. Britain, 9 a.m.; Malaysia vs. South Africa, 5:30 p.m.; Australia vs. South Korea, 8 p.m.; Women— Morris Brown— Australia vs. Germany, 9 a.m.; Spain vs. Argentina, 11 a.m; Netherlands vs. South Korea, 5:30 p.m.; U.S. vs. Britain, 8 p.m.

GYMNASTICS, Georgia Dome— Women's team first and second optional, 9:30 a.m; second and third optional, 3 p.m.; Women's team finals.

JUDO, Georgia World Congress Center— Men's and women's half-middleweight prelims, 9:30 a.m.; Men's and women's half-middleweight repechage; Men's and women's half-middleweight finals, 3 p.m.

ROWING, Lake Lanier— Men's and women's coxless pair, repechage, 9 a.m.; Men's and women's double sculls, repechage; Men's coxless four, repechage; Men's and Women's single sculls, repechage.

SHOOTING, Wolf Creek Shooting Complex— Men's 50-meter free pistol prelims, 9 a.m.; Women's double trap prelims; Men's 50-meter free pistol finals; Women's double trap finals.

SOCCER, Men— South Korea vs. Mexico at Birmingham, Ala., 8 p.m.; Brazil vs. Hungary at Miami, 8:30 p.m.; Japan vs. Nigeria at Orlando, Fla., 8:30 p.m.; Ghana vs. Italy at Washington, 9 p.m.
Women—Brazil vs. Japan at Birmingham, Ala., 5:30 p.m.; Denmark vs. China at Miami, 6 p.m.; Sweden at United States at Orlando, Fla., 6 p.m.; Norway vs. Germany at Washington, 6:30 p.m.

SOFTBALL, Golden Park— China vs. Canada, 9 a.m.; Taiwan vs. Netherlands, 11:30 a.m.; Japan vs. United States, 6:30 p.m.; Australia vs. Puerto Rico, 9 p.m.

SWIMMING, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center— Men's 400 freestyle prelims, 10:05 a.m; Women's 200 breaststroke prelims; Men's 100 backstroke prelims; Women's 100 butterfly prelims; Men's 400 freestyle relay, prelims; Men's 400 freestyle, final A-B, 7:33 p.m.; Women's 200 breaststroke, final A-B; Men's 100 backstroke, final A-B; Women's 100 butterfly, final A-B; Men's 400 freestyle relay, finals.

TABLE TENNIS, Georgia World Congress Center— Women's doubles prelims A-H, 10:30 a.m.; Men's doubles prelims A-H.

TENNIS, Stone Mountain Park— Women's singles, first and second round, 10 a.m.; Men's singles, first and second round.

VOLLEYBALL, Men— Russia vs. Netherlands at Omni Coliseum, 10 a.m.; Brazil vs. Bulgaria at Omni Coliseum, 12:30 p.m.; Argentina vs. United States at U. of Georgia, 4 p.m.; Italy vs. Tunisia at U. of Georgia, 4 p.m.; Yugoslavia vs. South Korea at Omni Coliseum, 7:30 p.m.; Cuba vs. Poland at Omni Coliseum, 10 p.m.

WATER POLO, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center—Yugoslavia vs. Germany, 11 a.m.; Netherlands vs. Russia, 12:40 p.m.; Italy vs. Greece, 3 p.m.; Spain vs. Hungary, 4:40 p.m.; Ukraine vs. Croatia, 6:20 p.m.; United States vs. Romania, 10 p.m.

WEIGHTLIFTING, Georgia World Congress Center— 70kg, group B, 12:30 p.m.; 70kg, group A finals, 3:30 p.m.

WRESTLING (GRECO ROMAN), Georgia World Congress Center— 52kg, 62kg, 74kg, 90kg, 130kg classification, 10 a.m.; 52kg, 62kg, 74kg, 90kg, 130kg medal matches, 3:30 p.m.

YACHTING, Savannah— Open Laser; Women's Europe; Open Star; Men's Finn; Open Soling; Open Tornado; Men's Mistral; Women's Mistral, 3d and 4th races, 1 p.m.

Olympic TV

According to the Atlanta Olympic News Agency, the following countries and broadcasters shall be televising the 1996 Summer Games, either live or on a pre-recorded schedule. Please consult local listings for dates and times of the transmissions in your area.

EUROPE

Austria	Austrian Television
Belgium	BRTN, RTBF
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Television
Croatia	Hrvatska Televizija
Czech Rep.	Czech Television
Cyprus	Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation
Denmark	Danmarks Radio-TV
England	British Broadcasting Corporation
Estonia	Estonian Television
Finland	Finland Broadcasting Company
France	Canal Plus, Europe 1, Eurosport, France 2 and 3, RadioTV Luxembourg, TF1
Germany	Westdeutscher Rundfunk Koeln, Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen
Greece	Elliniki Radiofonia Tileorasis TV
Hungary	Hungarian Television, TS Telesport
Iceland	Rikisutvarpid
Ireland	Dublin 4
Italy	Radiotelevisione Italiana, Telemontecarlo
Lithuania	Lithuanian Radio and Television
Latvia	Latvian Television
Netherlands	Nederlandse Omroepprogramma Stichting
Norway	Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation TV
Poland	Polish Television
Portugal	Radiotelevisao Portuguesa
Romania	Televiziunea Romana
Russia	Rossiiskoe Teleradio, Ostankino Teleradio
Slovak Rep.	Slovak Television
Spain	Television Espanola
Sweden	Swedish Television
Switzerland	EBU Operations Group
Turkey	Turkish Radio and Television
Ukraine	Ukraine National Television Company
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia RTV

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

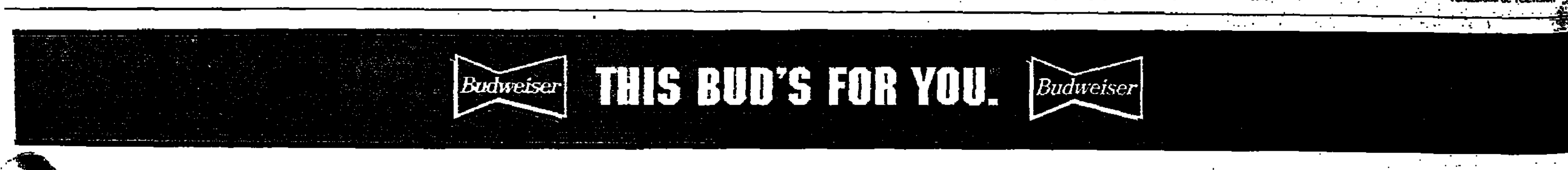
Algeria	Entreprise Nat'le de Television Algerienne
Egypt	Egyptian Radio and Television Union
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting
Israel	Israel Broadcasting Authority
Morocco	Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine
South Africa	South African Broadcasting Corporation
Tunis	Arab States Broadcasting Union

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Australia	Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Seven Network
China	China Central TV
Hong Kong	Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union, - Television Broadcast Limited, Asia Television Limited
India	Doordarshan India
Indonesia	PT Cakrawala Andalas Television, PT Rajawali Citra Television Indonesia, PT Surya Citra
Japan	TV Asahi, NipponHoso Kyokai, Fuji, Tokyo Broadcasting System, TV Tokyo
Korea	Korean Broadcasting System, Munwah Broadcasting System
Pakistan	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Pakistan Television
Philippines	People's Television Network
Singapore	Television Corporation of Singapore
Taiwan	Taiwan Pool
Thailand	Television of Thailand

THE AMERICAS

Argentina	Canal 2 De La Plata, Republica Arierepublicana, Telefe
Barbados	Caribbean Broadcasting Union
Brazil	Rede Bandeirantes, TV Globo, Rede Manchete, TV Record, Sistema Brasileiro de Televisao
Canada	Canadian Broadcasting Corp. Canada TV
Chile	TV Nacional de Chile, Canal 13
Colombia	RCN
Cuba	Instituto Cubano de Radio y Televisa
Ecuador	Telemazonas
Mexico	Televisa de Mexico, TV Azteca, Organizacion de la Television
United States	NBC, Atlantic Olympic Broadcasting 1996
Uruguay	Canal 4
Venezuela	Radio Caracas TV, Venevision, Venezolana de Television



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OLYMPICS ROUNDUP

Croatia Beats China

BASKETBALL Arijan Komazec was 6-for-7 from 3-point range and finished with 36 points as Croatia cruised past China, 109-78, Monday in the Olympic men's basketball tournament. Meanwhile, Nikos Economou scored 36 points to lead Greece to its first ever victory in men's Olympic basketball, 89-87, over Brazil. *(AP)*

• The U.S. women's basketball team, which had recorded a 52-0 record and traveled widely in its 14 months of preparation, finally played an Olympic game Sunday. After an unsettled start, it played an efficient second half and beat Cuba, 101-84.

Each of the 12 U.S. players scored. Lisa Leslie led the team with 7 rebounds, but five of her teammates had at least 5. The Americans were able to make use of their inside strength and overcome 3-for-14 three-point shooting. *(NYT)*

U.S. Boxers Undefeated

BOXING Terrance Cauthen of the United States unleashed a barrage in the final moments of a lightweight bout that capped an 18-6 victory over Mahamatkodir Abdullaev of Uzbekistan on Sunday.

Another American, Albert Guardado, a light flyweight, scored an 11-9 victory over Healer Modiradio of Botswana. The U.S. team is 4-0.

Cuba, at 5-0, is also undefeated. Yosvani Aguilera stopped Stefan Strom of Sweden at 2:26 of the second round, and Felix Savon and Julio Gonzalez also won. *(AP)*

Korean Team Dunked

VOLLEYBALL China remained unbeaten in Pool A of the women's volleyball competition with a five-set victory over Korea on Monday. On Sunday night, the American volleyball team rebounded from a ragged start to beat Poland, 15-13, 15-6, 15-8, in its opener. *(AP)*

Tang Sets a Record

WEIGHTLIFTING Tang Ningsheng made absolutely sure he got credit for a record-breaking effort that gave him a weightlifting gold medal.

Tang, competing in the 130-pound division, wasn't certain his last lift in Sunday was good. So, he kept holding the bar over his head until one of his coaches raced to the platform and yelled in Chinese, "Drop it, drop it."

"I just waited until my coach came and told me I had already succeeded," Tang said.

In Sunday's competition, Tang succeeded on each of his three lifts in the snatch and clean-and-jerk. His total of 677¼ pounds (307 kilograms) broke the mark of 672¼ pounds set by Nikolay Pechalov of Bulgaria in 1993. It was China's first weightlifting gold medal in 12 years. *(AP)*

U.S. Leads on Dressage

EQUESTRIAN Bruce Davidson's dressage Monday helped the United States hold its lead in the equestrian three-day event. Davidson's mount, Heyday, performed ahead of form with his best ever score. *(AP)*

Mystery in the Pool: China's Collapse

Reuters

ATLANTA — He Cihong, the world-record holder, failed to make the final of the Olympic women's backstroke on Monday as China's slide continued at the Atlanta Games.

He Cihong won both the 100- and 200-meter backstroke golds at the 1994 world championships in Rome, where China took 12 of the 16 women's titles.

She finished a distant seventh out of eight in her heat and 26th out of 36th overall in one minute 5.87 seconds, well outside the 1:00.16 world mark she set at the 1994 world championships on the lead-off backstroke leg of a world record-breaking medley relay.

There was some compensation for China in Monday's heats, with Chen Yang reaching the 100-meter backstroke final as sixth-fastest overall.

A Chinese quartet, anchored by the newly crowned Olympic 100-meter freestyle champion, Le Jingyi, were third-fastest on aggregate in the women's 4x100 meter freestyle relay heats.

But, apart from Le's gold, the Olympics have seen a considerable drop in China's performance.

The golden triumps of the world championships were tarnished by positive drug tests less than a month later at the Asian Games on seven Chinese swimmers, including two world champions.

In Atlanta, the Chinese women have come nowhere near matching the times they set in the March trials that put them at or near the top of the world rankings.

In the 400-meter freestyle heats Monday, Chen Yan — unrelated to the backstroke finalist who has the same name — was 29th out of 39 finishers.

Her time of 4:22.55 was more than 13 seconds outside the top qualifying time of Kerstin Kielgass of Germany and more than 11 outside her own time in the trials.

Jere Longman of The New York Times reported earlier on Sunday's finals.

Tom Dolan won the United State's first gold of the games after a showdown in 400-meter individual medley with Eric Namesnik, his rival and teammate at the University of Michigan.

In women's swimming, Costa Rica won its first Olympic gold medal ever, and South Africa won its first Olympic event in 44 years, while the Chinese continued their mysterious swoon.

There was no collapse by either Dolan or Namesnik. Midway through the men's 400 individual medley, they were locked in a dead heat.

After 350 meters, Namesnik held a lead of three-hundredths of a second.

But Dolan, 20, propelled himself out of the final turn, fought off an attack of exercise-induced asthma which, he said afterward, left him without air over the last 50 meters and overtook Namesnik on the final leg of the freestyle stroke, touching the wall first in four minutes 14.90 seconds. It was nowhere near his world record of 4:12.30, but it was more than sufficient for a gold medal.

The Americans won a second gold medal Sunday when the 4x200-meter relay team of Josh Davis, Joe Hudepohl, Brad Schumacher and Ryan Berube took first place in 7:14.84.

In the women's 100-meter breaststroke, Penny Heyns, 21, a South African who has competed the past three years at the University of Nebraska, won her country's first gold medal in any sport since 1952.

Claudia Poll won Costa Rica's first gold medal in any sport, defeating the world-record holder, Franziska van Almsick of Germany, in the 200-meter freestyle in 1:58.16. Van Almsick took the silver medal in 1:58.57. Poll's sister, Silvia, won a silver medal in the 200 freestyle at the 1988 Summer Games.

China failed to advance any of its four female entrants to Sunday night's finals. Le Jingyi won the 100-meter freestyle Saturday, but none of China's other women has made it out of the preliminary rounds.

Gary Hershorn/Reuters

Kerstin Kielgass recovering after recording the fastest time in the women's 400 meters freestyle heats Monday.

Feisty Cuba Fights Back to Beat Japan in 10 Innings

International Herald Tribune

Olympic Baseball/IAN THOMSEN

ATLANTA — Someone would hit a Mickey Mantle-length home run, make a diving catch in deep center or a perfect off-balance throw to first, pitch a run of strikeouts or lay down a bunt — just a bunt — and the American crowd would forget all its troubles and let out a whoop.

Cuba's 10th-inning, 8-7 comeback win over Japan was the best baseball game that Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium has seen in years that didn't involve any millionaire players known for fiercely negotiating their ransom-like salaries. Those same players are the finest in the world but the game did just as well without them on Sunday.

The victory was Cuba's 95th in 96 games at major tournaments since 1986. The Cubans themselves claim they've won something like 140 games in a row, counting all manner of internationals, while ignoring a loss by their "B" team to Nicaragua in 1991. In any case, they would take a 6-1 lead against Japan in the first two innings, then need two runs in the bottom of the extra inning to remain the leading contender. Both teams should advance to the medal round.

The cocky Cubans had played for the double-play ball, conceding Japan the go-ahead run in the 10th. In response, Omar Linares singled in the tying run and scored the winner on a single through the right side by Miguel Caldes. Linares, a 28-year-old third baseman who lives in a three-bedroom house, could make millions playing in the Atlanta Braves stadium for a major league club.

"None of it means anything to me," Linares said. "To take the money would be an act of treason."

Because the international baseball federation refused to allow professionals into the Olympics, this eight-team tournament is being played by Cold War rules. The United States must rely on young collegians, while Japan is using players mostly from its second-tier industrial league. Cuba flourishes with full-time, state-suppoted players, the best its country can produce.

Yet the Americans swept a four-game series of friendlies against the Cubans last year (which did not count against Cuba's streak), and won two of five against them a few weeks ago.

Shortly before the Olympics, Cuba's starting pitcher, Rolando Arrojo, became the 15th player from that country to have defected to the United States. He was hoping for the same kind of contract that paid two former Cuban pitchers a combined $8.4 million in the U.S. major leagues last year.

In Arrojo's place, Cuba started the right-hander Pedro Luis Lazo on Sunday, a tall, former reliever with a fastball that clocks in at faster than 90 miles per hour (144 kilometers per hour). He introduced himself by throwing the first pitch at Takayuki Takabayashi's head.

Hunching over, the Japanese batter took it in the shoulder. A trainer ran out and sprayed a numbing aerosol near Takabayashi's neck and the crowd applauded him for not charging the mound the way millionaires do. Two pitches later, Takabayashi was moving stiffly to second. Lazo had allowed a curveball to escape its leash and it hit Yasuyuki Saigo squarely on the knee. He too hopped down to first without complaint.

The crowd was as large as the Atlanta Braves were used to in their lean years, before they started going to the World Series. In accordance with Olympic regulations, the game was liberated from the typical commercials blaring from giant TV screen and the spinning advertising boards. It felt a bit old-fashioned, as the Americans booed Lazo good-naturedly with an understanding of what he was up to.

Lazo then struck out the next two Japanese batters and got out of the jam. Then, in the bottom of the first inning, the Cuban designated hitter, Orestes Kindelan, delivered a two-run home run to the second tier of the center-field seats, 521 feet (158 meters) away.

"I don't know, I think I've connected on some bigger ones elsewhere," Kindelan said later. His first seven at-bats of the Olympics had produced 5 hits, 3 home runs and 8 runs batted in.

Cuba let its advantage sneak away in a sixth inning marked by another hit batsman and a wild pitch by Lazo, followed by a tying, two-run chopper by Kosuke Fukudome that the Cuban second baseman misplayed for an error. Fukudome is the former No. 1 draft pick in Japan who refused to sign with the Japanese league and has since drawn the interest of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

After the difficult loss, he and his teammates formed a circle in left field and performed calisthenics. He seemed embarrassed when asked how comfortable he had felt playing in the major league stadium. "I don't know," he said, in a reserved way.

U.S. Softball Team Dominates

Los Angeles Times

COLUMBUS, Georgia — The Olympics formally, finally, opened their door to women's softball.

As the U.S. star Michele Granger threw the first pitch Sunday, a fastball, past a flailing Puerto Rican batter, her teammates said they stood in blistering heat with chills.

"The first pitch in Olympic history check it out," Dot Richardson, the shortstop, said.

"That's a strike," Granger interrupted.

Six innings later — the game was ended one inning early because of the 10-run rule — Granger had completed a two-hitter with 10 strikeouts and the U.S. had a 10-0 victory.

They not only couldn't hit Granger, they could barely touch the ball. Of her 74 pitches, the Puerto Ricans put their bats on 16, or 22 percent.

She was so overpowering that third baseman Lisa Fernandez stood halfway to home plate on nearly every pitch because she was so sure that Puerto Rico couldn't touch Granger.

There was rarely a player in left field for the United States because right-handed batters had virtually no chance to pull the ball.

Puerto Rican batters were actually taking the pitch on full counts, as their only realistic chance of reaching base was through a base on balls.

IOC Backs Two Drug Rulings

Reuters

ATLANTA — Australian sprinter Dean Capobianco and Italian high jumper Antonella Bevilacqua look certain to miss the Atlanta Olympics after the International Olympic Committee announced Monday it would support any decision taken on their doping cases.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, told Primo Nebiolo, the International Amateur Athletic Federation president: "It is up to the IAAF to take the appropriate decisions on merit in due time before the beginning of the competitions concerned. The IOC will fully respect the IAAF's decisions."

The IAAF council will consider both cases on Thursday, the day before the Olympic athletics program begins.

Capobianco tested positive for the anabolic steroid stanozolol at a meet in the Netherlands in May.

But an Australian tribunal decided not to impose the compulsory four-year ban because it said there had been serious flaws in the testing procedure.

Bevilacqua, one of the top six jumpers in the world this year, tested positive twice for ephedrine in May. The Italian federation accepted her explanation that she had taken the banned stimulant by mistake and waived her automatic three-month suspension.

IAAF officials said last week they were unhappy with both decisions, arguing that if either athlete was allowed to compete and then lost later hearings, the Olympic results would have to be changed retrospectively.

■ Finn Tests Positive

Finnish champion shot-putter Markus Koistinen has failed a drug test and it is not clear whether he will compete at the Atlanta Olympics, the Associated Press reported Monday.

The association would decide later Monday what action to take, a spokesman said. He said Koistinen tested positive for an unspecified substance after winning the Finnish national championships just over two weeks ago.

World Cup Title Useless as Japan Shocks Brazil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOCCER

ATLANTA — Brazil, the reigning World Cup soccer champion, suffered a shocking 1-0 defeat by Japan on Sunday, a severe blow to the team's hopes of winning its first Olympic soccer title.

Meanwhile the Brazilian women's team caused an upset of sorts, as Pretinha scored in the 90th minute to give Brazil a 2-2 tie with Norway, the reigning women's World Cup champions.

Brazil's defeat was not the only upset in the men's competition, in which teams can only field three players more than 23 years old.

The European under-21 champion, Italy, lost 1-0 to Mexico while Ghana, the 1992 bronze medalists, slumped 1-0 to a tenacious team from South Korea.

Brazil, attempting to become the first country to hold both the World Cup and Olympic titles since Italy accomplished that feat in the 1930s, was rocked by an underrated Japanese club whose goalkeeper, Yoshikatsu Kawaguchi, made a series of fine saves. Having dominated for much of the game, Brazil conceded a goal in the 72d minute after a defensive mix-up left Teruyoshi Ito free to roll the ball into the net.

Brazil, fielding 1994 World Cup heroes Bebeto, Aldair and Ronaldinho, threw men forward in a desperate bid to score an equalizer, but Kawaguchi continued to deny them.

The Brazilian women, however, had cause to celebrate. They only got into the tournament when England could not participate. The Norwegians, considered the co-favorites in the Olympic tournament with the United States, stalked around the field in disgust.

China, meanwhile, stamped itself as a serious gold-medal candidate with an impressive 2-0 throttling of Sweden. "They play the game at a very high speed," said the Swedish coach, Bengt Simonsson.

The U.S. women's team won its first soccer game in Summer Games history, beating Denmark, 3-0. *(Reuters, NYT)*

Atlanta Needs Roads Scholars

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Burt and Barbara Gordon of Massachusetts, knew they might be in for trouble when they asked their Olympic bus driver how long the trip would be to equestrian events.

"He said he didn't know, he'd never been there," said Mrs. Gordon on Monday. "Sure enough, he got lost, but he had a two-way radio, so we didn't go too far out of our way."

Across Atlanta, an overloaded transit system and some amateur bus drivers are making transportation the great unknown at the Olympics. On Monday, the first day that competition coincided with workday rush hours, the morning rush went more smoothly than expected as public transportation that usually handles about 450,000 riders groaned and strained to move about a million.

The British rower star Steve Redgrave quit the Olympic Village and checked into a hotel near Lake Lanier, the rowing venue, afraid that transportation would not get him to his venue on time.

British, Polish and Ukrainian rowers stopped a bus heading for the hockey venue after blocking a road out of the village and made it drive to Lake Lanier.

"We stood in the middle of the road and stopped all the buses going through in order to commandeer the first bus that came along," said Alison Gill, stroke of the British women's eight. *(NYT, Reuters)*

Daniel Garcia/Agence France-Presse

Lilia Podkopayeva of Ukraine leaping her way to the leading gymnastics score.

U.S. Gymnasts Overcome Nerves

By Athelia Knight
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Just as the U.S. gymnastics team was about to walk onto the floor of the Georgia Dome for the compulsories competition Sunday, Dominique Dawes, hit by an attack of nerves, began to cry. Team captain Amanda Borden consoled Dawes, telling her "to stay calm and focused."

Dawes took that advice and so did the rest of her team, performing well enough on the bars, balance beam, floor and vault for the team to finish second in Sunday's compulsories, the first of two days of competition. Medals will be decided after Tuesday's optional finals.

The Americans, who finished with 193.669 points, led until the final round when Russia pulled ahead by just .127 points. The world champion Romanian team — competing with six gymnasts rather than seven due to injuries — finished third with 193.138 points, followed by Ukraine, China, Belarus and Spain.

Dominique Moceanu and Shannon Miller showed no signs of the injuries that kept them out last month's U.S. Olympic trials, where Dawes won the all-around title. Sunday, Miller led her teammates in the four events with a score of 39.061, and was second in the individual standings — which help determine the all-around field — by .088 points behind the world champion, Lilia Podkopayeva of Ukraine.

The U.S. assistant coach Mary Lee Tracy said the Americans' performance "was incredible. We wanted a little bit higher beam scores. We were great on the bars. But the best thing was our landings."

After those vaults, the final event for the U.S. team, the boisterous and overwhelmingly American crowd of 32,530 went wild, cheering loudly and giving the team a standing ovation.

Sunday's compulsories, the predesigned routines that the gymnasts must perform, account for 50 percent of the final team competition. On Tuesday, the women's teams will compete in optionals, which, combined with Sunday's results, will determine the final team scores and individual event winners. The optionals are designed to showcase gymnasts in their best events.

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ART BUCHWALD

Dunkin' Dough-Nuts

WASHINGTON — The members of the Billionaire Basketball Players & Athletic Club were sitting around the mahogany-paneled library after dinner.

Gregory Sonnabend, center for the Washington Bullets, passed the port as he smoked a $10 cigar. "Did anyone else find the red wine a touch cooler than room temperature?"

Buchwald

Leslie Torbend, forward to the Miami Heat, said, "I'm glad you mentioned it. At these prices, you'd think that the club could afford a decent Haut Brion 1949."

Walter Hildebrand, defense man for the Los Angeles Lakers, said, "I hadn't actually planned to be here this evening, but my Gulfstream is laid up in the shop."

Big Shoes Bogan said, "Weren't you supposed to play the Pistons tonight?"

"Only if I happen to be in Los Angeles at the time. My deal with the Lakers is that I get $1 million each game, whether I play or not."

□

Nike Nichols of the New York Knicks said, "I used to love basketball until I bought a string of race horses.

"Now," he added "I'd rather win the Triple Crown than beat Michael Jordan in a jump up."

"Where is Michael, by the way?"

"He went to England to be knighted by the Queen as the Most Valuable Knight of the Garter."

"What about Juwan Howard?"

"He's aboard his yacht in the Mediterranean."

"During the basketball season?"

"He just flies back on his Lear jet when it's his night to play."

Alonzo Mourning said, "Don't you just love this game?

"I never thought that tossing a basketball into a hoop would give me enough money to buy the Empire State Building."

"Does anyone want to play cribbage for their Pepsi Cola testimonial money?" one of the players asked.

Gary Payton said, "I'd love to, but I have to be up early and play polo tomorrow morning."

□

Shaquille O'Neal, center for the Lakers, lit his cigar and said, "What I hate most about the government is that they're always thinking of new ways to tax the free agents. We do a lot more for this country than the poor."

"The media keeps writing about how much we get paid, but they never say anything about all the free throws most of us make."

"Or how much Gatorade we sell at the A&P."

"I heard that they even object to us having this club with its leather chairs and Michelangelo murals.

"But if it allows us some privacy they have no right to complain."

One of the players said, "Who wants to go downstairs to the gym and shoot some baskets?"

O'Neal replied, "We've done that already. I'd rather play golf on the club's Robert Trent Jones course."

"Me too. Once you make one slam dunk, it's a waste of money to make any more."

Maguy Marin Kicks Off Lincoln Center Festival

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LYON — Pronounced in the way the Académie Française would have it, Maguy Marin's surname sounds convincingly French. Indeed, born and brought up in Toulouse, she is widely recognized as one of France's most innovative choreographers.

And as the Lyon Opera Ballet prepared to perform her mischievous modern-day version of "Coppelia" at the opening of Lincoln Center Festival '96 Monday night, it was flying the French colors.

Yet, at 45, Ms. Marin still feels like something of an outsider in France. For all the public acclaim and government subsidies that her work has received here, her blood, her cultural roots and even her surname are actually Spanish (though she doesn't use the accent, the name is properly Marin, pronounced meh-REEN rather than the French meh-RAEN).

This may explain the distinct route she has taken as a choreographer.

While French colleagues often approach dance as an intellectual exercise, she works with emotion and plays with emotions. "I am not fully accepted as French because of the Cartesian manner in which the French deal with each other," she said recently, speaking in fluent French with digressions into equally fluent Spanish.

"The French like to analyze, to study things from a distance. I can't do that. I have to be inside, involved, engaged. I like things to be more physical, more carnal. It's my Latin character."

Certainly, her "Coppelia," which she created for the Lyon Opera Ballet in 1993, is far sexier than anything imagined by the composer Léo Delibes and the choreographer Arthur Saint-Léon when they adapted a story from "The Tales of Hoffmann."

Marin has set her "Coppelia" in a bleak housing project, and has replaced Dr. Coppelius's single idealized doll with two dozen blond sirens who could have stepped out of a saucy television commercial.

"I felt it was a story that could be easily updated," she said over lunch in a bistro in Lyon, where she lives. "Today, you don't find young people in villages. They're in the housing projects. Also, the original story is about a dream woman. And I thought about how today all women are under pressure to try to resemble the feminine ideal. Frantz is caught between the illusion of Coppelia and the very real Swanilda."

Gérard Amatllon/Lyon Opera Ballet

Blond sirens dance in "Coppelia" by Marin, above right.

To emphasize the fantasy, Marin uses a movie screen as a backdrop. And it is onto this screen that the aged Coppelius projects his image of the perfect woman.

Later, when young Frantz seeks the mysterious blonde and drinks a glass of champagne too many with Coppelius, many Coppelias suddenly appear, stepping symbolically from screen to stage to titillate the two men as they sleep. When Frantz awakes, of course, only Swanilda awaits him.

This work is a far cry from traditional versions of "Coppelia" (including Patrice Bart's new version for the Paris Opera Ballet), but what truly gives it Maguy Marin's imprint is its dramatic character.

For Marin, dance on its own holds little interest. In fact, her "Coppelia," no less than her radical doll-house version of "Cinderella" for the Lyon Opera Ballet, which won her acclaim in New York in 1987, is really dance-theater. To tell her story, dance, music, song, pantomime and acting are equally useful vehicles.

"She has a very exuberant theatricality, a Spanish and baroque vision that does not fit into the traditional conception of modern-ity in dance," said Yorgos Loukos, director of the Lyon Opera Ballet. "She has a strong physical relationship with her dancers, but her movements always serve a theatrical purpose. She is very sophisticated and refined, yet not at all sober and moderate. Of all the French choreographers of her generation, she is probably the one with the strongest theatrical coherence."

This is perhaps unsurprising. Born of Spanish Republican parents who came to France in 1938, fleeing the Spanish Civil War, she was brought up surrounded by music and dance. Both her father, a Communist postal worker from Andalusia, and her mother, from Madrid, sang and loved dancing.

"It was fantastic to watch them dance," Marin recalled. "I have never seen anyone dance the tango as well as they did."

"Cinderella" is her biggest hit yet. "Coppelia" was well received, but with less fanfare. "It is not a parody of classical ballet, but an original creation full of humor and fantasy," Fabienne Arvers wrote in the daily Libération.

In "Coppelia," Marin rebels against the perfection of the classical dancer's form, albeit disguising bodies differently. For the first half of the work, in which she deliberately echoes Jerome Robbins's "West Side Story," her dancers wear scruffy clothes. Then, when the scene moves to Coppelius's apartment, her dancers, 12 men and 12 women, become chesty bimbos in tight red dresses.

"I have seen fat women dance the flamenco, and it's marvelous," Marin said. "Every kind of body is a vehicle for dance. In traditional dance, it is the dancer's body who is served. But I think it should serve the personality that it is interpreting. If it's about dolls, the body should serve the doll's soul. If he is an old man serving Beckett, he has put himself inside a Beckett character. But I cannot use actors because they don't know their bodies well enough."

E. Tim Ockenden/Agence France-Presse

Was it all an illusion? A report says Schiffer and Copperfield have split.

PEOPLE

NOW you see them, now you don't. The magic has gone from the three-year romance between supermodel **Claudia Schiffer** and her fiancé **David Copperfield**, according to a British tabloid magazine. "The world can stop listening out for wedding bells," the magazine Here! quoted a senior source at Chanel's Paris office as saying. "It's all over." Schiffer, 25, and the magician, 39, became engaged soon after they met at one of Copperfield's shows in Berlin in 1993. According to Here! their split was amicable. "They will stay friends — they enjoy each other's company — but the romance has gone," the British report said. Or maybe it's all just an illusion.

□

Give-us-a-break department: **Joe Klein**, who was revealed last week to be the author of "Primary Colors," says the flurry of media attention has made him realize how tough politicians have it. "Now that I've lived it, I hope I'll show a little more mercy . . . for the brave, frail fools and heroes who live our public lives," he wrote in Newsweek. Meanwhile, Klein was awarded the National Society of Newspaper Columnists' "Sitting Duck Award," a prize given annually to the "target most useful to a columnist on a slow news day."

□

David Letterman will remain with CBS at least through the 2001-2002 season. **Lily Tomlin** will play **Candice Bergen's** new boss on "Murphy Brown" and **Larry Hagman** will play a patriarch of a powerful Southern family in "Orleans," the network said. Although Letterman has made noises about leaving in 1999, the network said the host had "renewed vigor."

□

Paradise apparently can cure celebrity marital blues. **Bobby Brown** and **Whitney Houston** have rekindled their romance with a second honeymoon on the Caribbean island of Saint Barthélemy, a London tabloid reported. There had been reports of deepening problems in the stormy marriage between the top pop singer and her rapper husband when Brown was arrested in Atlanta for alleged drunken driving in April; he was accompanied by a young woman.

□

If you thought things couldn't get any worse for the actor **Robert Downey Jr.**, who was arrested last week for the second time in a month after he was found sleeping in a neighbor's Malibu, California home, think again. Downey, 31, was arrested again, shortly after walking away from a court-appointed drug rehabilitation program, according to the Los Angeles Police Department. He faces arraignment on charges stemming from his June arrest for alleged possession of crack cocaine, heroin and a concealed weapon.

□

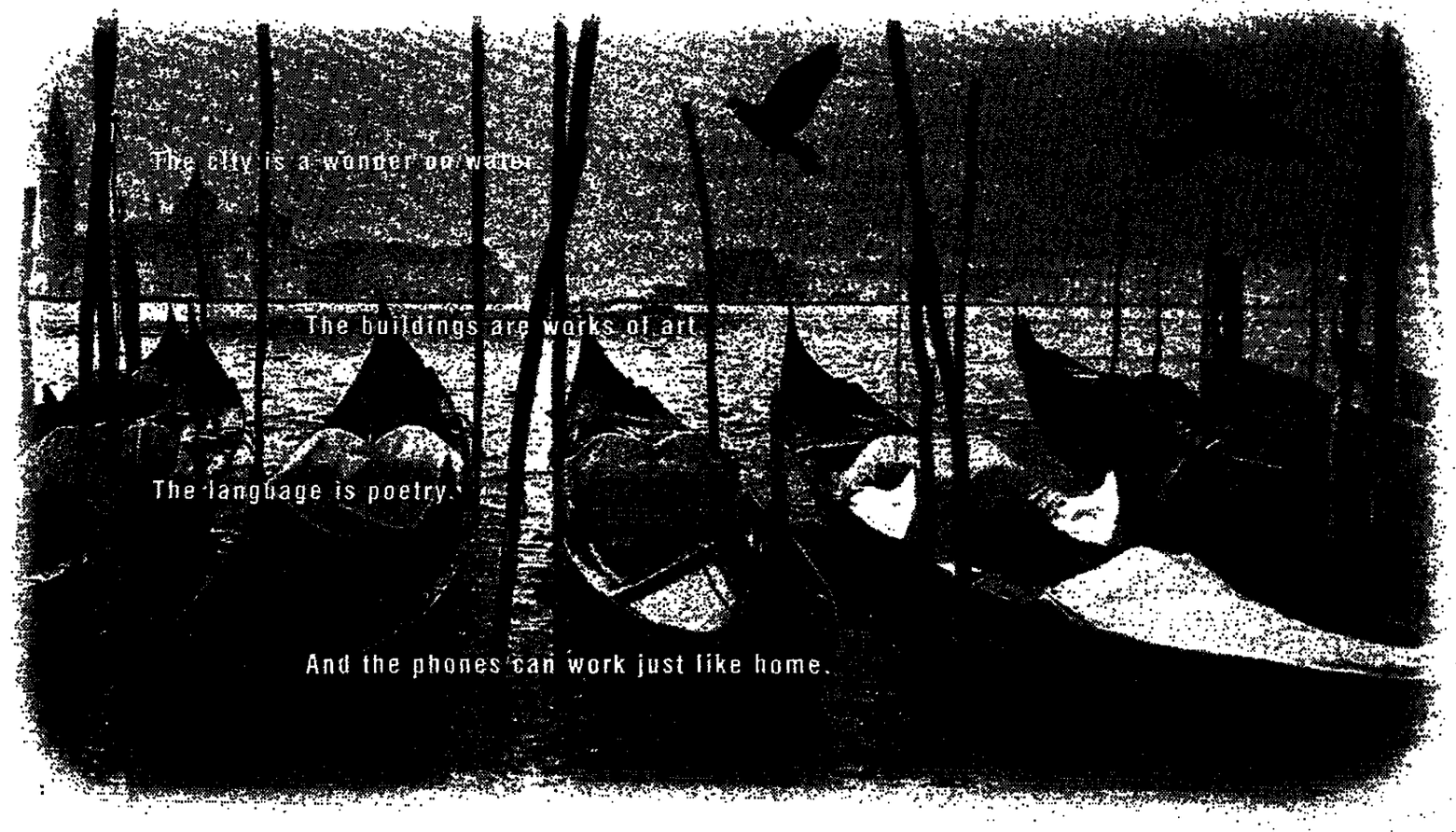
Nick Joaquín, 79, one of the Philippines' most prolific and best-known writers, will receive this year's Ramon Magsaysay Award for journalism and literature. Joaquín has chronicled Manila as it awoke at the turn of the century from three centuries of Spanish rule and plunged headlong into American colonialism, ruin in World War II and decades of numbing poverty. Among his best known works are the play "A Portrait of the Artist as Filipino" and the novel "The Woman who had Two Navels."

□

Coretta Scott King, 69, is planning to record her life in memoirs and write a follow-up to the book she published the year after her husband was killed. The new book, tentatively entitled "My Life After Martin," will recount her efforts to build the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change.

□

The Royal Danish Ballet on Monday appointed British-born **Maina Gielgud**, who currently heads the Australian Ballet in Melbourne, as its new chief. Gielgud, 51, a former solo ballerina with Germany's Deutsche Oper in Berlin, Britain's London Festival and Sadlers Wells ballet companies and French ensembles, has been balletmaster at the Australian Ballet since 1983. She takes up her post in succession to **Peter Schaufuss** on March 1, 1997.



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